

Oct-1

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
AND
RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. X. No. 494.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED. FIVEPENCE
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WHEREAS DAVID BAIRD NISH, late Clerk and Cashier to George Wink, Esq., Accountant, West George-street, Glasgow, stands charged with BREACH OF TRUST AND EMBEZZLEMENT, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a REWARD OF TEN POUNDS will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the said David Baird Nish. Information to be given to the Procurators Fiscal, County-buildings, Glasgow.

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Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete,	£15 0 0
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renders them unapproachable in point of comfort and durability. There are no springs or wires, no extraction of roots, while the fit is of the most unerring accuracy. Success is guaranteed, even in cases where others have failed. It is much lighter, more durable, and congenial to the mouth, and is entirely free from either taste or smell. Messrs. Gabriel are enabled to offer the advantages of first-class materials and workmanship (from being manufacturers of every speciality appertaining to the profession) at charges lower than any advertised. Only at their establishments—33, LUDGATE HILL (observe number particularly); West-end branch, 110, REGENT STREET (established 1804); and at DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL. American Mineral Teeth, the best in Europe, from 3s. 6d. per tooth; sets, £4 4s.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

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The MUSEUM, 3, Finsbury Street, Haymarket, is OPEN DAILY (for gentlemen only)—Admission, 1s. Handbook free to Visitors. Dr. Khan's treatise on "The Philosophy of Marriage," free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the author, 17, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

DR. LA'MERT, Registered L.S.A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, M.D. of the University of Erlangen, &c., continues to be CONSULTED on all Cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth, Manhood, and Old Age. DAILY, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8, at his residence, 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON. Dr. La'Mert has just published, price Sixpence, with numerous Engravings and Cases, a New Edition of his Work, entitled, SELF PRESERVATION. AN ESSAY ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, which will be forwarded post-free, in a sealed envelope, by Mann, Bookseller, 30, Cornhill, London or by the Author, from his residence, to any address, for eight postage stamps. Contents:—

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NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. COMB 2s. 6d. to 25s. Grey hair and Baldness PREVENTED by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price, 4s. and 5s.

Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

A Clergyman having been cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, and other fearful Symptoms, desirous of imparting to his suffering fellows the means whereby his own restoration was so marvellously effected, will send a book, containing the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage, addressed M.A., 1, North Cumberland Place, Bayswater Middlesex.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE Emperor Napoleon has at length (through the columns of yesterday's *Moniteur*) thought fit to enlighten Europe as to the reasons which induced him to conclude the much criticised peace of Villa Franca, and to withdraw his victorious legions from the Austrian territory. Francis Joseph, we are somewhat vaguely informed, promises certain "concessions" to the Venetians; but demanded in return as a *sine quâ non*, that his cousins the Grand Dukes should be allowed to return to their petty sovereignties in Central Italy. Napoleon consented to the bargain, and now tells us that if the destinies of Italy had been entrusted to men who had at heart the future welfare of their country, their aim would have been to develop the consequences of this arrangement instead of obstructing it. The Emperor doubts whether any better conditions can be obtained for Italy, even though the much talked of European congress should take place. The Italian people may probably differ with his imperial Majesty; and at any rate they seem at present to be arranging their own affairs in their own fashion without consulting emperors, arch-dukes, or congresses. Napoleon's statement proceeds, logically, to show that since the arch-dukes are not to be restored by foreign force, therefore Austria is perfectly entitled to continue her present system of government in Venice; the inhabitants of that unfortunate state will hardly be of the imperial opinion. In conclusion we are given to understand that "France has accomplished her mission." But if France has accomplished her mission as far as Italy is concerned, it appears probable that she will soon discover a fresh "mission," and probably one of an equally important nature. The Emperor is shortly about to leave the pleasant retreat of St. Sauveur, to visit the camp of Chalons, and inspect the port of Cherbourg. We hear also of twenty new iron-plated frigates in course of construction, besides screw transports for an army of 150,000 men. This may be part of the peace footing that we have been told of; but the neighbouring states naturally express some curiosity as to what new "Napoleonic idea" is about to be developed by these means.

The late amnesty promulgated in France has produced some further expressions of opinion from banished republicans. Chauffour has given up his Geneva professorship to return to his native land; and Felix Pyat declares it to be the duty of every Frenchman to go back and do his utmost on the spot for the liberation of his country. On the other hand, Flocon and Edgar Quinet have determined, like Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, not again to set foot upon their native soil till law and liberty are re-established; while Colonel Charras hurls back an indignant refusal of the proffered boon crouched in the bitterest terms of invective. M. Pyat would seem to English minds to have the best of the argument; he forcibly points out that leaders, who are worthy of the post, ought to do more than lecture at a distance; and he asks whether as much boldness might not be wisely and well displayed by Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc as was shown by M. de Montalembert.

The arrangement which was made at Villa

Franca with regard to Italian affairs, having apparently proved neither satisfactory nor practicable—it is believed that another personal interview is about to take place between the rulers of France and Austria, since the conferences of Zurich have failed to settle the mode in which Central Italy shall be governed. Meanwhile the allegiance of the Tuscan people has been solemnly offered to Victor Emmanuel by a deputation of the National Assembly of that state; and Farini in the Parliament of Modena, in the exercise of his office as Dictator has declared the legal annexation of Modena and Parma to Piedmont to be complete. The inhabitants of the Romagna, by their National Assembly, have declared that they throw off the authority of the Pope for ever, as their temporal sovereign, and demand to be included in the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. The Piedmontese sovereign has received the Tuscan deputies with honour and has not refused eventually to become their ruler, but his reply to their enthusiastic address merely declares that he will support their cause before the Powers, and especially with his magnanimous ally, the French Emperor, who, no doubt, carefully revised King Victor Emmanuel's reply before the latter was permitted to deliver it to the Tuscan deputies. The Pope and the Grand Dukes, however, do not intend to give up their former sovereignties without a struggle; and the Holy Father in particular is busily engaging troops of mercenaries for the invasion of the Romagna, recruited, we are told, from the worst specimens of all the continental armies, while Austrian soldiers arrive daily at Ancona in private clothes, which are speedily replaced by the Papal livery. To meet this motley troop, Garibaldi is doing his best to mould the unwarlike Tuscans into an efficient force; and in the Romagna Mezzocapo is preparing to meet the first shock of the wrath of Christ's Vicar. If efficient generals and a good cause can inspire the Italian patriots with sufficient energy and enthusiasm to make up for their want of discipline and training, there is no fear that the result will be the defeat of the Hapsburg princes, and the final overthrow of the whole fabric of priestly tyranny and misgovernment.

At home, the Queen and her faithful Lords and Commons are enjoying the delights of rest and holiday-making in the country and at the coast. Our evergreen Premier is transacting the business of the nation in the quiet retreat of Broadlands, and varying his ministerial avocations by cutting first turfs on railways, visiting mechanics' institutes, and such like country gentleman's pursuits. His great rival, Lord Derby, is about to be unwillingly dragged from his rural magnificence at Knowsley, to be bored by presiding at a "demonstration" of fussy Conservatives at Maidstone, and disagreeable as it may be to the Earl himself we can have little doubt that an oration will be the result, which will prove a godsend to the newspapers and the quidnuncs. Other stars in the Parliamentary firmament have been shedding their light upon provincial intelligences this week; and first among these is John Bright, at Huddersfield, who entertained an audience of three thousand ladies and gentlemen with an oration of some two hours' duration, upon the old familiar themes of the abuses in the Church, the Parliament, the army and the navy,—the enormities committed by the landed interest,

and the plunder of the taxpayers by the aristocracy. The general venality and corruption of the whole of the representatives of the people, with the exception of himself and a half-dozen others, we learn, have wrought such bitterness in the soul of this tribune of the people that he hath often thought of accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, the only office, he added—possibly—that he shall hold under Government. After informing his hearers that he was no demagogue, the orator wound up one of his most fervent speeches with a brilliant peroration describing how absolutely the greatness of England depended upon a full and fair parliamentary representation of her people.

At Leeds has been a banquet with a lord and four M.P.s under the auspices of Sir Peter Fairbairn, of hospitable fame; here were no politics discussed, but much mutual congratulation upon the wealth and prosperity of Leeds and its neighbourhood. Conservatives at Leicester, and Liberals at Chelmsford, have this week dined and talked their fill—the chief topic being that reform which everyone pretends to consider necessary for the salvation of the country, but the postponement of which does not absolutely stop the wheels of the great machine of progress in the opinion of the cynical, nor occasion any very profound grief, even to those most clamorous in their demands for it.

Among the greatest events of the present year must be ranked the successful trial trip of that *chef-d'œuvre* of engineering science, the Great Eastern, which will this week have become an accomplished fact, and, as far as our present information extends, without the slightest accident. One regret is felt universally—that the veteran Brunel was incapacitated from illness to be a witness of the success achieved by the latest offspring of his genius.

While our faithful ally, over the water, is busy with his mighty screw transports and iron-cased frigates, we are doing something, at least, towards keeping our place as the largest shipowners of Europe. We have the announcement of no less than six great ships of war (almost all first-rates) to be launched from our dockyards in October next; and that they may be properly prepared for attack or defence, we have just in the nick of time discovered a patent gun to shoot from Dover to Calais; it only remains for the engineer to invent spectacles which will make the gun available within the scope of the human eye. And on the subject of national defences, we may remark that something like life begins to show itself among the volunteers; and judicious steps have been taken to make the various corps something more than playthings for idle gentlemen or convivial meetings.

The disputes between masters and workmen in various parts of the country are coming to an end. At Padiham the strike of the mill-hands, which has lasted for twenty-four weeks, is, on the point, we hear, of arrangement. The Birmingham gunsmiths and the Dublin carpenters have gained their point and resumed work at increased wages. The successes of these will possibly prevent an early compromise of the dispute in the London building trade, which still remains unsettled; though the masters have announced their intention to terminate the "lock-out," and to open their shops on Monday, it is, we regret to say, very doubtful if the terms they offer will be accepted by the workmen.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

A PUBLIC dinner has been held in the Corn Exchange, Leicester, in honour of Mr. Unwin Heygate, who contested that borough at the late election in the Conservative interest. Upwards of 200 gentlemen were present, Mr. Miles presiding on the occasion. Mr. HEYGATE, after adverting at some length to the downfall of Lord Derby's administration, and the necessity of attention to the national defences, said he would now just advert to the everlastingly recurring subject of reform. They had now a Government for the fourth or fifth time pledged to the introduction of a reform bill, and he would say that if the Government would bring forward a really fair and liberal measure he spoke the feeling of the Conservative party when he said they had nothing to fear from it, and would offer it no factious opposition. He had long been of opinion that there existed in this country a large class of intelligent and educated operatives, not yet enfranchised, who might be safely admitted within the pale of the constitution. He stated that at the time of the election, and his experience during his canvass, so far from diminishing that feeling, confirmed and strengthened it. In fact, he had no hesitation in saying he was in favour of the admission of a large number of the working-classes to the franchise. In a speech delivered by one of the vice-chairmen it was stated that the friends of Mr. Harris, a defeated Liberal would openly support Mr. Heygate at another election.

At Chelmsford on Monday 750 of the Liberal electors and their friends gave a dinner to Mr. Wingfield Baker, the late member for South Essex. On this occasion several members of Parliament were present. Mr. HARDCASTLE, M.P. said:—“Whatever the new reform might be, he, as a humble member of the House of Commons, would undertake not to be deluded by any such traps as were laid before the House last year by the Government of Lord Derby, for he would vote for no reform bill which did not secure to all those classes who deserved it a share in the franchise.—Mr. BAKER referring to the same topic observed that the working classes must in future be a moral power in the state; if they were to exert an effectual influence on public affairs they must make their intelligence felt. A reform bill was promised for next session, and he hoped the promise would be realised. If it were to be realised it must give the country that which was essential for its realisation—viz., a 10s. franchise in counties; without this it was impossible for the working classes to have that share in the representation to which they were entitled. Referring to local matters, Mr. BAKER urged that the Liberal part of the county must be prepared and united for a contest.—Mr. SUTTON WESTERN, M.P., remarked that the non-electors must ask plainly if they would obtain their rights; and what was quite as much to the purpose, they knew whom to ask. They would not go to Lord Derby for a reform bill. True, his lordship had recently given a specimen of his skill in that line. Nevertheless, Englishmen were not quite ready to give the Tory leaders credit for being reformed into reformers after such a delusive measure as these pretended converts to reform produced when they undertook to deal with the subject. The names of Lord John Russell and Mr. Milner Gibson were in themselves a guarantee that the coming reform bill would be proportioned to the increasing intelligence and growing capacity of the people. The agricultural constituencies were formerly the strongholds of Toryism; but a wondrous change had now come over the spirit of their dream. Even the most obstinate of the self-styled farmers' friends had abandoned that claim to peculiar favour; the bubble of protection had burst, and it was difficult to see how the agricultural constituencies could go on much longer in blind reliance on the politicians who, intentionally or not, had so grossly cojoned them with baseless hopes.

The Hon. William NAPIER, who at the late election intimated his intention to offer himself as a candidate for Selkirkshire at the first vacancy thereafter, addressed a meeting of the electors on Friday evening. Mr. Napier expressed himself as of moderate Liberal principles, but guarded against his being expected to go along with either the Radical or Whig party. Mr. Murray, of Philiphaugh, is also a prospective candidate for the county on more advanced Liberal principles.

At Huddersfield, on Thursday, a company of 3,000 ladies and gentlemen assembled to do honour to their representative, Mr. Leatham, who has lately passed through the purgation of a contested election, and consequent petition. At this demonstration of course JOHN BRIGHT was present, and, equally, of course, that personage favoured the audience with a speech of two or three hours' duration. He said, there are persons who say that politics are at an

end in England—that there is no such thing in Parliament as party, and that there is no real or essential difference between the various sections of the community who fight the contests at our general elections. I believe, on the contrary, that political contests are not over in England, but that some most important and hereafter to be regarded as memorable conflicts are only about to begin. After giving a sketch of political parties from 1832 to the present time, in order to prove that the British Parliament does not represent the people, Mr. Bright continued:—“For many years past there has been only what we call wasted sessions of Parliament; and I am so distressed, so weary, so disgusted, and at times so hopeless, that I often at the end of a useless session think myself a fool above all other fools for spending my time, my labour, my life in the House of Commons, and am half resolved, as a duty to myself and my family, to seek the only office that possibly I may ever hold—the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. I am frequently tempted to take myself from Parliament and to cease labouring in a field where there is no soil to grow anything, and upon which neither the shower falls nor the sun shines. All that we have done of late years has been to vote with a listless apathy millions of money for which you have toiled. We have squandered scores of millions that under a just and economical Government would have remained in your pockets; we have added tax to tax; we have, it is true, taken some off; we have shifted an uncomfortable burden from one shoulder to the other, but the burden remains. It grows larger, and, if you did not stagger and fall beneath it, it is because your industry, your productiveness, your resolution, and your patience surpass those of any other people in the world. The hon. member proceeded with his usual good taste and eloquence to enlarge upon various matters connected with the church, the landed interest, and the army; there was nothing however particularly novel in his remarks, which principally consisted of a repetition of the abuse which he delights in showering upon the present state of things. A recent military flogging at Woolwich, the description of which has been shamefully exaggerated, was too tempting a text to be neglected by Mr. Bright, and the method of handling it was certainly not deficient in breadth of assertion or in heightened colouring. Upon the subject of reckless expenditure in the navy the hon. gentleman said:—“You who have been in the gallery of the House of Commons know that I have opposite to me there a phalanx, when they are all there, of some 300 members—that is, of the Tory party—and I am not about to exclude all on our side from what I am going to say about them; but I will undertake to say, and, what is more, to prove, that if you will take those 300 men, and add up everything which they pay directly and indirectly in taxes to the State, and put it on one side of the ledger, and on the other side put everything which they and their immediate families receive from the state in appointments and salaries in one branch of the public service or another, then it will appear they receive three times, I believe five times, I think I should not err if I said ten times, as much as they pay. Why, then, am I to be asked to go to their stolid phalanx of tax received and tax expended, and to beg and implore them to be more moderate in the use of the public money? Every addition of a million to our taxes and the State revenue is adding another stake to the parsimony of the privileged classes of England, and until you come to this point that you look them in the face, and say, ‘Parliament shall not be the instrument of the House of Lords or of the great territorial proprietors, but shall fairly represent the great body of the people of England,’ there is no remedy for the grievance of which you complain.” Having touched upon Indian mismanagement, he remarked:—“And so I presume it will go on until some great revolt—some other great catastrophe. Parliament still slumbers on, and, when another great earthquake comes, if it be an earthquake heavy enough to shake them wide awake, you may have an improvement of the Government of India; but till then, or until the people of England are thoroughly represented, and take this question up, I fear there is small chance of any real justice to the unfortunate population.” Of the taxes on the people of England he said, “You have a Government with all the power of an absolute Government, but without the responsibility of an absolute Government. You have a Government which consists of about 400 great, some of them rich, all of them titled families, and they are assisted and buttressed up by all the untitled territorial possessors throughout the United Kingdom. They rule you, and they tax you, and they spend your taxes freely. (‘Hear, hear.’ and laughter.) Now, I have not the slightest animosity against these people. (Hear.) I like them to be in their own, but their own place is not, to my thinking, governing without my consent (laughter), nor governing you without your consent.” He con-

cluded in these words:—“I have never shown myself, as it is termed, the mere demagogue, who panders to the cry of an ignorant prejudiced multitude (hear, hear), against his own light and knowledge and conscience. I have been as free to withstand what I felt were the errors of the people (hear, hear) as I am now ready to withstand and to condemn the errors and the injustice of the Government; but I say that if the people governed—less we are less virtuous and less intelligent than even our rulers flatter us by telling us that we are—if the people governed, instead of a class, the nation and humanity would gain. It is for this, and this alone, that we demand a better and a freer representation. We believe it would be the highest wisdom, looking a little ahead, for our governing class to concede it, and we are as convinced as we are of our own existence, that the permanent power, welfare, peace, and grandeur of this nation depend upon our obtaining that which we seek—a fair and free representation of the whole people in the Parliament of England.”

It is announced that a great Conservative banquet will be held on the 15th instant, in the Mote Park, Maidstone. A pavilion will be erected, capable of accommodating more than 1,000 guests. The chair will be taken by Earl STANHOPE, and the invitations include the Earl of DERBY. “No doubt,” says the *Kentish Gazette*, “it will be extremely inconvenient to the noble ex-premier to come all the way from Knowsley at a season when he invariably dispenses old English hospitality to a large circle of his friends. At the same time we are not entirely without hope that he may be present at this influential gathering.”

At a meeting held on Friday last at Dumbarton, for the formation of a volunteer rifle corps, the Duke of MONTROSE said:—“We know that we are now more liable to invasion than formerly. We must feel that, notwithstanding the great army that is professed by a neighbouring country towards us, which we reciprocate and are anxious to maintain, yet we cannot feel so safe as if there was a constitutional government in that country, when the whole is dependent on the single will of one individual. We must feel that there is no check upon him if he should think it to be to his advantage—but I think he won't find that—to attack this country. He has not the check of a parliament or of the representatives of the nation, or the more mild influence of the country through the public press, and therefore we cannot possess all the security which we should have without being armed for all contingencies. This feeling has spread all over the country, and has been spoken of in Parliament, and the expressions there given forth have been endorsed by the people at large.”

THE STRIKES.

THE master builders have resolved to re-open their shops on Monday next, to such operatives as are prepared to give their assent to the “document.” Some people are of opinion that as the shops are to be re-opened, in a day or two all animosity will cease; that the employers and workmen will act with cordiality, and that building operations will proceed as they were wont to do previous to the unhappy strike. We see no probability of so desirable a result arising from the mere throwing open of their establishments by the employers, the offensive document remaining. The nine hours' movement has led to the establishment of the Central Association of Master Builders, an institution established in self-defence; then the Anti-Strike Committee, and lastly, an association of builders' foremen. All these bodies act independently. Many of the foremen are wholly opposed to the document, as “arbitrary, un-English, and degrading to the workmen,” while others have no objection to it. Mr. Ballard addresses meetings of the operatives at intervals, almost daily, in the Adelaide Gallery. The Anti-Strike Committee have now three places for the enrolment of members—the head quarters at the Adelaide Rooms, an office in Little Warner-street, and another in the Euston-road. Appeals have been received by the Anti-Strike Committee from country builders to be supplied with the Committee's publications; and we are informed that some fresh publications are about to be issued from the press containing statements respecting the existing conditions of affairs amongst the employers, the employed, and the Conference of the united Building Trades. We were informed, on Wednesday evening, that up to that time about 500 non-society men had joined the Anti-Strike Committee; and we have heard that it is not intended that any of the members who have joined the Committee shall receive relief-money until after Monday next. The claimants for such relief must be non-society men, who were thrown out of employment in consequence of the closing of the shops on the 6th of August, and who will return to their employment on Monday with

an assent to the "document." Since our last issue, a great many meetings have been held in the provinces in support of the men on strike and locked-out, and considerable sums contributed on their behalf. About 190 men who struck at the establishment of the Messrs. Trollope were on Monday last paid by the Conference, the skilled men 12s. each, and the labourers 8s. each, while 3s. was given to each of the locked-out. We are informed that at the weekly meeting of the Trades' Delegates on Tuesday next, in all probability the 1,000, which the engineers have held out the hope of bestowing will be handed over by them.

THE PADHAM STRIKE.

The result of an interview between some of the Padham manufacturers and their operatives, at Whalley, is likely to lead to a partial, if not an entire resumption of labour in the mills of Padham, which have now been standing for upwards of twenty-four weeks. The deputations met the manufacturers by special appointment. The interview was sought as a means to bring about negotiations, and in this the operatives were successful.

THE BIRMINGHAM GUN TRADE.

The strike of the "screwers" employed by the Birmingham contractors for small arms for the Government has been settled by arbitration. This took place on Monday afternoon, and occupied several hours; the result of the award was that the men are to receive the amount they demanded (4s. 6d.) for the particular class of work of the constabulary gun.

THE STRIKE IN DUBLIN.

The *Freeman's Journal* intimates that the differences between the master-builders and the carpenters have been adjusted, the former having of their own accord adopted the terms proposed by the tradesmen. It is added that all hands are now employed, and that the most amicable relationship is established between the two parties.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

One of Sir William Armstrong's guns, an eighty-pounder, forged at the Elswick factory, was tested in the long range at Shoeburyness on Thursday last, in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal, and gave the most wonderful results as regards accuracy, &c. The flight obtained was 9,000 yards, or upwards of five miles. This tremendous weapon is outdone, however (according to report) by another of which we have the following account:—A most wonderful long-range cannon, invented by Mr. Jeffries, patentee of the well-known marine glue, is in course of being mounted in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for experiments at Shoeburyness. Its range or flight of shot is spoken of as certain to eclipse every other weapon hitherto known. The gun, with its present bore—namely, a three-inch diameter—weighs 7 tons, and presents an appearance (with the exception of the present calibre) similar to one of our 68-pounders. The charge will consist of 16 lb. of powder, and a conical-shaped shot, weighted with lead to 9 lb., and hollowed, similarly to the Minié bullet, which it is presumed will be propelled fifteen or twenty miles. Mr. Jeffries, it is stated, has asserted his conviction that it would carry from Dover to Calais. It is the intention of the authorities to carry out a varied and complicated course of experiments under the inspection of the Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal. After being satisfied of its power in its present form, the bore will be progressively increased to a 68-pounder. To enable the gunners to point the gun, the trunnions will be fitted with a couple of telescopes, to assist the eye over the enormous range predicted.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the various cavalry and infantry regiments who last week arrived at the invalid establishment from Calcutta, were marched up to Fort Pitt Hospital for the purpose of being medically inspected, in order to enable the authorities to ascertain how many are fit for further service. The result of the inspection showed that with only a few exceptions the whole of the men will have to be discharged.

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty for the following screw steamers, building at Portsmouth Dockyard, to be brought forward for launching in October—viz, the *Victoria*, 131 guns; the *Prince of Wales*, 131 guns; and the *Duncan*, 101 guns. The *Irresistible* screw steamer, 400-horse power and 80 guns, is to be launched at Chatham on the 29th of October. The screw steam frigate *Galatea*, sister ship to the *Ariadne*, is nearly ready for launching at Woolwich.

Everybody in Toulon is inquiring the destination of the numerous fleet of war steamers and steam transports which are waiting in the roads for orders either to be laid up in ordinary or to proceed to the French ports on the Atlantic. It is expected that the steam frigates *Descartes*, *Allatross*, *Caffarelli*,

Orenoque, *Magellan*, *Panama*, *Sancé*, and *Darien*, together with the transports *Nievre* and the *Seine*, will shortly sail from Toulon. The *Meuse* had sailed from Marseilles to receive the machinery for the frigate *Astrée*, which is about to be launched at Lorient. The screw transport *Yonne* is about to sail from Toulon with horses and mules for the French possessions in the Atlantic Ocean.

Captain Norton has just concluded some experiments in order to demonstrate the method by which sporting guns can be utilised as military arms, and the ordinary muzzle-loading patent breech sporting guns rendered available for military purposes, the result being of a highly satisfactory nature. Captain Norton proposes to use the gossamer cartridges with a close fitting spherical bullet, inclosed in a thin greased patch of elastic cotton net. Several of these gossamer cartridges, as described, were fired from an ordinary sporting gun, all with the best effect. The same description of cartridge was then used in firing one of his shells from a grooved rifle, having a patent breech, the trials with which were deemed to be equally satisfactory to the Royal Engineer officers present, to whom Captain Norton explained the principles of his discovery.

A man named Davis, belonging to the garrison of Woolwich, was flogged last week with some others, for theft and desertion. A most revolting account of the execution of the sentence of the court-martial forthwith appeared in the leading journal, stating that the man's back previous to the flogging was "covered with a mass of large inflated boils," and that the infliction of the punishment under these circumstances was so terrible that twenty officers and men who were spectators fainted away, while the yells and cries of the sufferer were maddening. The whole story is proved to be a gross exaggeration, the man had only two small pustules on one shoulder; he was one of the worst characters in the regiment; instead of being a "raw recruit," as described, he was a well known individual, one of those who run from one corps and join another for the sake of the bounty. Davis had practised this dodge frequently. The so-called veterans who fainted were recruits who had just joined; all the other circumstances have been equally highly coloured. Several journals have taken it up very warmly, and produced "indignation" leaders on the subject, and "plain John Bright" was very great upon the matter at Huddersfield.

While we are building, refitting, and altering some of our men-of-war at huge expense, some of them do but little credit to the Royal Navy. The screw steamship, *Amphion*, now at Sheerness, has been sent out on a trial trip, during which, from the defective state of her sternpost and after body, the leaks were so bad that the after bread-room had to be cleared to prevent her bread stores being damaged by salt water. Previously to her leaving the harbour her mainmast was being stayed up, when the purchase fall was belayed to one of the bulk-head timbers. A serious accident was nearly occurring by the bulk-head timber breaking off short. It was then found that the timber and all the frame by which the fore rigging was secured were perfectly decayed by dry rot. Great discontent is manifested by her crew, who say they are to be sent to sea in their coffin, and they only want a chance to get the "R" put against their names. They like their captain and officers, but they will not go to sea in a leaky ship. Still worse accounts come from other quarters. The following is an extract of a letter from Her Majesty's ship *Vixen*, dated Callao, July 24:—"We were much disappointed on our arrival here at not finding our orders for England, after the many representations that have been made about the rotten condition of the ship. When at Puerta Arenas the *Havannah* surveyed us, and it was found that if we did not get a new sponson beam soon, it was very likely that the first gale we met would carry away the paddle-box and wheel, carrying with it a portion of the ship's side. The pivot gun was stowed below to prevent, if possible, the stern falling out. The ship's side being much worm-eaten, it was recommended that she should be coppered one sheet higher up, to prevent, if possible, the worms' further ravages. As these repairs could not be made good in Central America, we have come down here and have again been surveyed by the *Amethyst*. They found the ship in rather worse condition than the *Havannah's* survey did. Captain Grenfell, Commander Lambert, the Master commanding the *Naiad*, the Master of the *Amethyst*, Lieutenant Davies, of the *Amethyst*, and two carpenters, have condemned the ship, and have recommended that she should be immediately sent home, keeping the coast on board as far as possible, so as to be able to run her ashore if it be found necessary. Is not this a pretty state of things? We are all buying life-belts, but you must not be surprised if you never see us, but, instead, some morning read some comments in the columns of the *Times* on the

missing *Vixen* and the supposed fate of her officers and crew."

The promised reforms in the empire of Austria are faintly foreshadowed by some improvements in the military departments:—"The uniform of the Austrian infantry," a letter from Vienna states, "is about to undergo a complete change; the white jackets are to be abolished, and the troops will have tunics and trousers of a bluish gray. The belts and accoutrements are to be in black leather. Although the uniform will lose in elegance, it will lead to a great saving both to the state and to private individuals. The new organisation which the regiments of the line are to undergo will considerably restrict the rights of the proprietors of regiments, as they will no longer have the nomination of the officers. This reform will be in the interest of the army, and will put an end to a mass of abuses."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A CLEVER letter in the *Times*, from "Snap-Shot," points out the desirableness of the volunteers possessing the best weapon they can select; and especially notices the excellent practice which can be made by rifled breach-loaders—ten shots in a minute for instance. Breach-loaders are fast becoming general for sporting purposes, their superiority being so evident, and it seems therefore that if left to the corps to choose for themselves this description of gun would be adopted by most of them. The Government, however, by its injudicious regulations binds every volunteer to act the "slow and not always sure, Enfield;" whereas, it ought to use every means, which common sense can dictate, to render these irregular forces as effective as possible.

Mr. Beresford Hope, in the course of an excellent speech, to the Weald of Kent Rifle Club, showed the necessity of perseverance and energy on the part of the members. He said, "The object of the rifle corps is to make men complete soldiers, in the way of being marksmen, so as to be able to pick off their men, how to march in drill, and go through the various evolutions which they are compelled to do. But these two accomplishments—learning to drill and to shoot—are, it is very clear, most important; and the most difficult is to learn to shoot. Therefore, if you learn to shoot you do the first great thing that is requisite. Now, we know that if these rifle corps are to be of any use in case of need they must not be considered as a mere amusement, to be left off when you are tired, as at cricket or any other recreation; they are established for really hard work, in order to enable you to defend your country, when unhappily the defence of the country should be needed at home."

The Council of the London Rifle Brigade meet weekly; but we have not heard of their doing much except collecting money, nor has any account of the number of volunteers who have joined it been published yet. They have settled the uniform, and are promising to hold some public meetings. At the last weekly council Lord Elcho announced that the arrangements for constituting a committee to promote national gatherings (for prizes), were in progress, and that the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., had kindly consented to be president, and that Earl Spencer and the Lord Mayor had agreed to be vice-presidents.

In Surrey we are gratified to read that the Elmbridge Rifle Corps which was set on foot by gentlemen of that neighbourhood, is not confined to men of their own station; but that out of their subscribed funds they furnish uniforms and accoutrements for their humbler comrades, who would otherwise be prohibited from joining. At Richmond a local committee has tried in vain up to the present time to form a company of 60 men; their efforts have only resulted in a sub-division.

In Devonshire things are going on with some spirit. The rifle companies recently formed in Exeter now number 112 men. They are regular in their attendance at drill, and have made most satisfactory progress. Rifles have been supplied to the members, and some of the young men are already reported to be good shots. The Woodbury Artillery Corps progresses satisfactorily.

At Fowey and Wadebridge (Cornwall), public meetings have been held, and resolutions for the establishment of rifle corps were passed. At the former place fifty have already joined.

The members of the Ipswich Rifle Corps have assumed their uniform. The short Enfield rifle is to be used. Steps have been taken with a view to the formation of companies at Bungay and Sleaford. At King's Lynn the strength of the corps formed has increased during the past week from fifty-two to seventy, of whom forty undertake to pay the expense for their equipment, while the remainder are "rigged out" by the subscriptions of gentlemen willing to contribute money, but not able or inclined to bear arms themselves.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

This magnificent production of the science and mechanical skill of the nineteenth century no longer remains one of the exhibitions of the metropolis. She has made her first voyage to Purfleet and thence to the Nore, in perfect safety, and in speed and equability of motion has fully answered the expectations of her constructors. On Tuesday night Mr. Atkinson, the pilot, to whose well-known care and skill this noble vessel was entrusted, came on board soon after dawn on Wednesday, and the preparations for getting under weigh were made. Several powerful tugs were in attendance, and mooring after mooring was then slipped off. Captain Harrison and the pilot took their places on the starboard paddle box. Mr. Scott Russell remained on the bridge to direct the action of the engines, both of which (screw and paddle) were under steam. Captain Comstock, one of the ablest American navigators, who brought the General-Admiral over to this country, stood aft to transmit directions to the men at the wheel, as Mr. Langley's new steering apparatus was not completely fitted. Mr. Prouse, the chief officer, took charge of the fore part of the ship, and to all the other officers were allotted stations, either to transmit directions or signals to the tugs. Precisely at a quarter past seven the last moorings were let go, but as at this time the sweep of the tide had turned the great ship bows in, so as to point rather in shore of the Seamen's Hospital ship, it was necessary to turn her slowly astern to get sufficient room to round the very sharp curve of the river below Greenwich. The screw engines started first, working beautifully, without noise, heat, or even apparent vibration, and when the paddle machinery came into play, a few revolutions sufficed to get her head round to the point required. Then was the order given to go ahead slowly, and for the first time the Great Eastern started into motion, and with the slow majestic beat of her huge paddles moved grandly down the river. The very first turn at Greenwich showed Captain Harrison and all the officers of the vessel that the great ship was as thoroughly under command as a river steamboat.

At Woolwich there was of course a tremendous concourse of spectators. Every spot which could, and doubtless many which could not, command a view of the ship, were thronged. The Dockyard, the Arsenal, every place was covered. The Fish-gard had her men in the shrouds, who welcomed the safe arrival of the vessel with a regular "three times three," which was echoed back from both sides of the river by an almost countless multitude. It is very probable that another such ship may pass down the Thames, but it seems not possible that the same amount of interest can be manifested in any other vessel again, no matter what her size.

Once past Woolwich, all the difficulties were over. The tugs continued their assistance, but the vessel was so perfectly under control that while the tide was against her their assistance might have been easily dispensed with. It was determined to anchor off Purfleet till Thursday morning. A single one of Trotman's anchors was let go at the bows, and the course of the ship, which it was said no anchors could ever hold, was at once checked, and the Great Eastern actually began to swing round in the Thames as much under command as a cutter. For the single instant during which she swung and remained broadside to the stream she seemed literally to bridge across the river. There was room enough for her to swing, but not a foot to spare. The vessel came round to the full force of the tide, and her chain cable taunted up out of the water for a moment like an iron bar, but the single anchor never yielded an inch from the spot where it was first dropped.

She again started from her moorings at a quarter past eight on Thursday morning, closely attended by her four tiny satellites, and soon commenced encouraging them in their praiseworthy attempts to get her along by sundry slow and measured revolutions of her huge screw and enormous paddle-wheels. The acclamations of the people with which the shores were lined—those shores which under ordinary circumstances have all the appearance of an uninhabited island—were tremendous, and it was in a moment seen that the tremendous floating castle was as much in the hands of the pilot as if she had been only a cutter. The noble vessel now seemed to be instinct with life. She had cast off her little encumbrances, and was gradually putting forth her own powers in cleaving the water. The screw now worked thirty revolutions a minute, and the paddles nine and a half, the force used being about two-thirds of her maximum power. Under these circumstances she gave thirteen and a half knots, so that, taking into consideration her insufficient immersion, and the consequent imperfect working of the paddle and screw, her maximum speed may be calculated at nineteen knots or twenty-three measured miles an hour,

being double the average of any of the subsidised steamers. The working of the machinery was perfect, and entirely to the satisfaction of Mr. Scott Russell, and so still was the ship on deck while going at this speed, that a pail of water that stood on one of the paddle-boxes did not show the slightest symptoms of vibration. The Great Eastern arrived at the Nore at a quarter past 12, and it was arranged that it should leave at 7 o'clock yesterday, and steam away easily to sea. It is probable, if the weather permits, that she may swing at the Foreland to adjust compasses, but Mr. Gray has already effected so much towards rectifying their slight deviation that it is scarcely necessary for the run round to Portland. As matters are arranged at present, it is expected that the Great Eastern will enter Portland harbour between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

Mr. NICOL, of Lombard-street, has been re-examined at the Mansion House on a charge of having converted to his own use a bill of lading which had been entrusted to him. The defendant indignantly repudiated the charge of fraudulent design, and stated that he had acted under the advice of his solicitor in retaining the document. It was determined, however, that the case should be sent for trial, and defendant's own recognisance in 1,000l. was accepted.

The man Royal, who stands committed on the coroner's verdict, for the murder of his wife by poison, has been examined at the Thames Police court, before Mr. Selfe, and remanded till this day.

Alfred Stringer, a middle-aged man, was this week charged before the Liverpool magistrates with robbing his employers of large quantities of valuable lace. Information had been given by the pawnbroker with whom the prisoner had pledged the lace. The prisoner said he had been tempted to take the goods in order to pay debts which he had incurred when out of a situation, and that he intended ultimately to redeem the articles. He was committed for trial.

A man of the name of Normington has been apprehended on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the murder at Leeds. Very suspicious circumstances have already appeared against him.

On Tuesday, shortly after the men had entered the dockyard at Chatham for their daily work, a labourer, named Johnson, was detected by a warden in giving tobacco to William Lemon Oliver, formerly a stockbroker in the city of London, but tried and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for forgery and misappropriation of certain shares. Johnson was taken before the magistrates at Rochester, and fined 3l., and in default one month's imprisonment; in addition to which he loses his situation in the dockyard, which he has held for several years.

A number of prisoners have been tried at the Middlesex Sessions, and found guilty of various offences. The most remarkable case was that of Elizabeth Newman, who pleaded guilty to stealing a fowl, the property of Thomas Gunston. When asked what she had to say in her defence she replied, "that as long as she had a hand to use she did not mean to want in a country where there was plenty." She had often been convicted of robberies of poultry before. The Assistant Judge facetiously observed that it was evident she had a predilection for poultry, which she would not be able to indulge in for some time, as he must sentence her to twelve months' hard labour.

At the Middlesex sessions, Henry Jones, Thomas Gallagher, and Samuel Harmer were convicted of stealing in the dwelling-house of Charles Walker, a cash-box, containing £25, his property. The prisoners were each sentenced to three years' penal servitude. After the sentence was pronounced, Jones declared his innocence of the crime laid to his charge, and said he was in Birmingham at the time of its commission. Both the other prisoners corroborated the statement of Jones. When the trial was over an officer said Jones was wanted on two charges at Birmingham, and he would have been taken on those charges had he been now acquitted.

On Sunday the counting-house at Messrs. R. and W. Johnson, at Bradford, near Manchester, was broken into by thieves, who pulled down an iron safe and blew open the door with gunpowder. They only succeeded in finding £4 or £5, which they took away. Messrs. Johnson employ a watchman, but the thieves eluded his vigilance.

It was rumoured this week that the metropolitan police had received information of the arrival in London of an official of the Spanish Government, with cash plundered from the treasury of Spain amounting to 30,000l. It is stated that the fugitive came to Southampton in the Peninsular Company's steamer, having the treasure with him in several boxes, and took the train for the metropolis.

A somewhat extensive seizure of counterfeit coin has been made at the White Horse public-house,

Baldwin's-gardens. The landlady of the house, Mrs. Jane Hutton, was charged with the possession of the spurious money, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Clerkenwell Police-court, and after some evidence had been taken was remanded till Wednesday next. Bail was accepted to the amount of 400l.

At the Southwark Police-court an example has been made of a labourer named Collins, who was convicted of a cowardly and unprovoked assault on a non-society man, employed in Tooley-street. The assault was committed solely on the ground that the man assailed had not joined the strike. Collins was sentenced to pay a fine of three pounds, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and then to find sureties for three months.

Last Saturday Mr. Mark Lemon, at Guildhall Police-court, produced two letters which had been left at the *Punch* office, in one of which the writer had enclosed a Crimean medal and 30s. to be placed to the account of *Punch*, as a journal he much admired. He had determined to end his life. This led to a visit from the police to the address in the letters, where, in an upper room, the constable found a man in bed in a very exhausted state, and on the floor a recently discharged pistol. He had wounded himself severely, and lies at Guy's Hospital in a precarious state.

An inquest has been held before the coroner for Dorset, at Weymouth, on the body of Thomas Fletcher, seaman, who was killed by a cannon-ball fired from her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, during gunnery practice. The jury found a verdict of "Excusable homicide," but expressed a strong censure of the carelessness of the officers of the ship.

A fire in the metropolis on Wednesday morning ended most disastrously, as three individuals lost their lives. The fire was in the Waterloo-road, and was of an ordinary description, but the flames did not reach the spot sufficiently soon to save those who were lost, not, as we may well imagine, from any want of alacrity on their part, but because they had not received timely notice of the fire. It must have been a melancholy sight to see two of the deceased individuals endeavouring to make their escape by climbing the slate roof of the house that was in flames. No fire-escape arrived until too late. There are some suspicious circumstances connected with the fire.

According to a private letter, received at Liverpool from Bombay, no less than forty-six vessels were lost in the cyclone in the river Hooghly on the 26th of July.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Northam*, on the 20th ult., ran upon a reef in the Red Sea. She was very much knocked about, and at one time it was thought she must go to pieces; the mails and passengers were therefore landed at the island of Meyer. Afterwards, assistance having arrived, she was got clear off at three a.m. on the 25th of August, and arrived at Suez on the 26th, with all the mails and passengers; damage not so serious as reported. She started for Bombay at the 31st ult.

THE CASE OF DR. SMETHURST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."

SIR,—Without discussing the evidence of Dr. Taylor in the late trial of Dr. Smethurst, in the slightest degree, or expressing any opinion relative to it, it appears to me that the evidence stood in need of being corroborated.

We see, from what the chemists themselves tell us, that for the purpose of analysis, quantities of extraordinary minuteness will suffice.

With this fact before me I have to remark that in no future case of a like nature to that which has recently agitated the public mind, should the whole of any suspected substance be handed over to our man, however eminent he may be. And this for three reasons:—1. An accident in the process of the analysis might occur. 2. Illness might overtake the analyst. 3. The scientific gentleman who has been selected might, from a long course of practice in this particular branch of knowledge, acquire habits of over-confidence in his own methods of manipulation, and undue regard for his own theories. Thousands of a grain would seem to be quantities sufficiently appreciable to chemical analysis. Why should not any suspected substance be divided into portions sufficient to enable many men of science to operate upon it, instead of submitting the whole to one, thus driving the others to experiment upon dogs and rabbits, and so acquire evidence, depending upon analogy, and but too often of a nature very much opposed to that given by the selected experimentalist.

Chemistry is an exact science; and I say, submit any matter suspected of containing poison, picking out men belonging to different schools of manipulation (for such would appear to be the fact from the medical evidence given at the late trial), and however much they might differ in their mode of analysis, they must, in obedience to the laws of the science

they profess, find poison, if poison there be, in the material they deal with.

I ash, &c.,

R. RADCLIFFE POND.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—The news from the Royal Family at Balmoral is simply that they are all well, and enjoying the amusements of the locality and the season. The Queen has few visitors—Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir James Clark being almost the only names quoted in the *Court Circular*. Her Majesty rides and walks in the neighbourhood of her residence, daily, and pays visits to her neighbours, among whom the Farquharsons, of Invercauld, are, as usual, conspicuous. The Prince Consort has had a good deal of shooting, and on these excursions is sometimes accompanied by the Queen and some of the children.

THE LATE LORD HENRY SEYMOUR.—The *Paris Monitor* publishes the following note from the General Administration of Public Assistance:—"Lord Seymour who, lately died in Paris, disposed of his fortune by a will, according to the terms of which he has constituted several charitable institutions of Paris and London, conjointly, his universal legatees. He has, moreover, decided that the portion of that fortune which is to come to the establishments of Paris shall be employed in the purchase of landed property, not to be resold. It is the duty of the Administration to point out to public gratitude the name of this generous benefactor, who in thus sharing his property between the poor of Paris and of London, has contributed as much as was in his power to tighten the bonds which already so happily unite the two capitals of the civilised world."

THE LEEDS BANQUET.—The civic banquet which was held at Leeds at the close of the week afforded the opportunity for speeches by Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Beckett, M.P., Mr. Crossley, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and Mr. Milnes, M.P. The banquet was given by Sir Peter Fairbairn, the Mayor of Leeds, and did not partake of a political, but of a social character. Politics, indeed, were only incidentally alluded to, the speakers mainly confining themselves to questions respecting the prosperity and progress of the town and neighbourhood to which they belong.

MILLS AT MANCHESTER.—There has been a meeting of factory delegates in Manchester, to protest against "one self-acting minder attending to two pairs of mules," an arrangement from which very injurious results are anticipated.

ANOTHER GREAT EXHIBITION.—The question of holding, in 1862, a Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in London has been revived, the war in Italy having smothered the proposal for a time. At present the matter is, as it was before, in the hands of the Society of Arts, and it is their intention to bring it prominently before the public. No doubt can be entertained of the propriety of a second Great Exhibition in London, if only we can be assured that its success will be equal to the first; but this is the point upon which some doubts are entertained. The subject, however, may, in the meanwhile, be fairly and fully discussed.

SUNDAY BANDS.—The fourth season terminated on Sunday last with considerable success. The favourable weather brought unusually large attendances, and everything passed off with the greatest satisfaction both to the committee and the vast assemblage. In the Regent's-park, where, as usual, the numbers and receipts were the largest, the performance extended until within a few minutes of the closing of the gates, yet so rapidly and orderly did the multitude disperse that the park was clear by the appointed time.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—According to the report of the Registrar-General for the past week, the health of London is improving, and the mortality is below the average of the season; the registered number of deaths amounted to 1,047, being seventy-six less than the ordinary average number (1,123) corrected for increase of population. The births of 878 boys and 833 girls were registered during the week.

BISHOP CARR.—The rector of Bath, formerly Bishop of Bombay, died on Monday, at Bath. About three weeks ago, the right reverend gentleman, then in good health, was seized with paralysis, and gradually sunk. He succeeded, a few years ago, the Right Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, upon that gentleman becoming a resident canon at Wells; and by his piety, charity, and freedom from intolerance, has gained the good-will of the whole city. The rectory is in the gift of the Simeon Trustees; and as soon as Bishop Carr was informed that his recovery was hopeless, he at once resigned.

DIPLOMATIC.—Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., the newly accredited Minister to the Court of Persia, has left for his post, accompanied by Dr. Dickson, attached to her Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

A FORMER BIG SHIP.—*Saunders's News Letter* says:—"A noteworthy fact is that the ship nearest in size to the Great Eastern arrived in England from America about thirty years ago. She was called the Baron of Renfrew, was 600 ft. long, and was composed of large logs of timber clamped together in the roughest manner. It was predicted that she never would steer, never would cross the Atlantic; but she did, and immediately upon her arrival was broken up. Indeed, she was nothing more than imported timber, having been patched together to avoid the timber duty, which was then exceedingly heavy. She fulfilled her mission in every way, but the Government was down upon the new dodge, and prevented any repetition of the experiment."

BARNET CATTLE FAIR.—This week the great annual fair at Barnet was held for the sale of cattle. There was a very large assemblage of persons, and nearly all counties were represented by the principal stock breeders and dealers. The counties of Hereford and Devon contributed some of their best grazing beasts, and were the principal suppliers of cattle to the demands. Yorkshire was fully represented by a field of excellent and choice-bred milch cows. Ireland imported some large droves of well-bred stock to the fair; Scotland gave an additional importance to this great mart by its production of choice polled Scots and well-bred steers; Wales sent some large herds of black cattle, which occupied a large portion of the fair. There was a good demand for best description of grazing stock; and, notwithstanding the high prices asked, an active business was done.

DR. JULIUS, OF RICHMOND.—Dr. Julius writes to the *Times*, that he was requested to attend the office of Messrs. Symes, Teesdale and Co., the solicitors for the prosecution of Smethurst, to answer certain questions, he believes suggested by the Home Secretary, and his answers were corroborative of the evidence he gave at the trial. "I can truly say," he adds, "that neither Mr. Bird nor myself feel any desire to be relieved from a responsibility which has unavoidably been incurred by the discharge of a most painful duty to society and to ourselves as conscientious men. And I would also add that our opinions as to the cause of Miss Bankes's death have not been in the slightest degree shaken."

THE LITURGY.—The past week has produced an interesting and important correspondence relative to the revision of the Liturgy, a question which the Parliament will have seriously to consider, and one which is kept alive by opposite parties in the Church who are equally anxious that the revision should proceed as their own theological inclinations would dictate. The shortening of the service is the main point, and upon this point there is considerable unanimity; but as Lord Ebury has been told that laymen do not wish it shortened, he is taking active steps to ascertain their opinions on the subject.

THE RIOTS IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—The Rev. F. G. Lee has addressed a long and able letter to the daily journals, complaining of the neglect of the authorities, and claiming his right to be protected from the ruffianly mob which weekly assist at the evangelical outpouring of the Rev. Hugh Allen. Mr. W. J. Thompson, churchwarden of St. George's-in-the-East, contradicts the statements of the Rev. F. G. Lee as to the occurrences on Sunday last; and observes, "At the conclusion of the evening service I accompanied Mr. Lee and the choristers to the vestry-room to protect them from insult, and on my leaving them in the vestry-room Mr. Lee expressed his thanks for the services I had rendered to them. I therefore feel much surprised at the charge of neglect of duty imputed to me in Mr. Lee's letter, more especially as he was an eye-witness of the arduous duty which I had to perform in endeavouring to preserve the peace, and prevent a disturbance in a congregation of upwards of 1,000 persons. The Bishop of London, in a letter which he has penned relative to the disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East, repeats an observation which he had made in the House of Lords, to the effect that he thinks clergymen have the power to shorten the service, even without taking the advice of their bishops, by omitting the Litany, or separating it from the morning service."

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A PAPER of 104 pages, published by order of the House of Commons, gives some most interesting particulars relative to the National Debt of Great Britain. It contains an account of the forms, origin, and progress of the debt from 1693 to the 31st March, 1858. The force of contrast will be exhibited by a statement of the fact that in 1694 the funded debt was only £1,200,000, and the unfunded £5,534,297 (in navy bills and loans). The charge for interest in that year was £413,407 for the funded, and £404,891 for the unfunded debt. In 1858-9, on the other hand, the funded debt of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to £786,801,154, the

unfunded debt to £18,277,400, and the interest thereon payable on the former to £27,743,215. In 1793, the year of the outbreak of the French revolutionary wars, the funded debt amounted to £234,034,716, and the unfunded to £13,839,718. In 1816, the year after the great peace, the funded debt was £816,311,941, and the unfunded to £44,727,103. The history of the debt is interesting, but too long for detail. Previously to the reign of William III., during which our national debt in its present form was commenced, by the creation of a funded debt, and of life and terminable annuities payable by the State, as well as by the first issue of Exchequer-bills, the public debt consisted almost wholly of sums borrowed upon the security of tallies of loan and orders of repayment, the principal and interest of which were charged upon various taxes or duties granted by Parliament. This more ancient mode of raising money by loan was not, indeed, discontinued until a much later period, the alternative power of raising money on the security of tallies of loan and orders of repayment, as well as by Exchequer-bills having been continued till the year 1806. The practice of anticipating the revenue by means of tallies dates about the time of the Norman Conquest. The Jews were also a very available source of revenue during the middle ages; "the Jews fleeced the King's subjects, and the King fleeced the Jews." Loans continued to be raised on various securities (including the King's jewels) for a long period of our history; but in the earlier periods loans were contracted by the Sovereign upon his own authority and upon the security of his own property or revenue; whereas, in process of time, the burden of debt was shifted from the King's shoulders to those of the people. The first step of this process appears to have been taken in the reign of Henry VI., in whose reign several instances are cited (by *Hansard*) of the authority of Parliament being given to the King's Council to make securities to the King's creditors for loans of specified amounts. In 1450 Henry's debts amounted to the "enormous" sum of £372,000, and the Parliament was then obliged to "assist" his Majesty, whose reign furnishes one of the first examples in English history of a debt being contracted on that species of security. Much money was raised by anticipating or discounting the revenues. The "Farmer's Debt," so called, was contracted by Charles I., and when the Long Parliament became paramount in his reign, many of the poor farmers (of the Customs) were left in the lurch and obliged to end their lives in prison. A considerable number of such persons appear to have suffered "martyrdom" for the Royal cause in this way. After the Restoration the practice of discounting the revenue, or borrowing on the security of taxes, was a common and continual resort of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. A more formal and systematic mode of thus raising money in anticipation of revenue was commenced in 1664, under the 17th of Charles II., cap. 1, for granting £1,250,000 to the King's Majesty for his present further supply. This Act appears to be the first Parliamentary authority for the issue of negotiable public securities bearing interest. It was provided "that a register should be kept at the Exchequer of all moneys paid or issued under this Act, and that it should be lawful for any person or persons willing to lend any money, or to furnish any wares, victuals, necessities, or goods, on the credit of this Act, at the usual times when the Exchequer is open, to have access to and peruse all or any of the said books," &c. "That all persons who shall lend any moneys to your Majesty, and pay the same into the receipt of the Exchequer, shall immediately have a tally of loan struck for the same, and an order for his repayment, bearing the same date with his tally, in which order shall be also a warrant contained for payment of interest for forbearance, after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for his consideration, to be paid every six months, until the repayment of his principal." All orders for repayment of money lent, or payment for goods, were to be signed by the Lord Treasurer and the Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and to be registered and paid in course, without undue preference. It was also provided "that any person to whom any money shall be due by virtue of this Act, after warrant or order entered for payment thereof, his executors, administrators, or assigns, by indorsement of his order or warrant, may assign and transfer his interest and benefit of such warrant to any other; which being notified and entered in the registry for warrants shall entitle such assignee, &c., to the benefit and payment thereon; and so *toties, quoties, &c.*" It was further provided that interest at 4 per cent. was to be allowed on advances of the tax for six months or more, the receiver being authorised to deduct so much.

On this occasion Mr. Speaker thus addressed the King, at the prorogation, on the conclusion of the session, 31st of October, 1665:—"To the end your Majesty's occasions may be supplied with ready money before this additional aid can be raised, we have by this Bill prepared an undoubted security for

all such persons as shall bring their money into the public bank of your Exchequer; as the rivers do naturally empty themselves into the sea, so we hope the veins of gold and silver in this nation will plentifully run into this ocean, for the maintenance of your Majesty's just sovereignty on the seas."

This system was extended in 1667, by the 19th and 20th of Charles II., cap. 4, for assigning orders in the Exchequer without revocation, which recites:—"Whereas it hath been found by experience upon the late Act for 1,250,000*l.*, made at Oxford, and other Acts of Parliament since that time, that the power of assigning of orders in the Exchequer upon those Acts, without revocation, hath been of great use and advantage to the persons concerned in them, and to the trade of this kingdom, and given great credit to his Majesty's Exchequer;" and enacts that all orders registered in the Exchequer may be assigned, and the assignor may not revoke his assignment.

Large advances were now made by the goldsmiths, since called "bankers," who made 8 to 10 per cent. out of money which their customers had placed in their hands without interest, or which they had borrowed at the legal rate of 6 per cent. But these "visionary profits" were cut off in 1672 by the suspension of all payments upon all assignments in the Exchequer for one year. The result was a general crash in Lombard-street, and a severe financial "crisis;" it is estimated that the bankers and others were thus defrauded of 1,328,526*l.* The King, by letters patent, charged his hereditary revenue with the interest of that sum at 6 per cent., which was punctually paid till a year before his death (1685). The payment then stopped, and the creditors of Government, unable to move the Legislature, went to law. In 1697 judgment was obtained against the Crown; this decision was set aside by Lord Chancellor Somers, but ultimately affirmed on appeal by the House of Lords. An Act of Parliament, however, was passed in 1699, by which a different arrangement was made, and here we stumble on the origin of the Farmers' Funded Debt. In 1688, the year of the glorious Revolution, the whole amount of debt did not exceed 84,888*l.*, exclusive of arrears due to the army and navy, amounting to 300,000*l.* The ordinary revenue was 1,580,000*l.*, and the average annual expenditure in the reign of James II. 1,700,000*l.* In 1695 Long Annuities originated, and in 1694 the Bank of England was incorporated, and the foundation laid of our present national debt. Exchequer-bills were first issued in 1696, during a period of great financial distress, about a year before the conclusion of the celebrated Peace of Ryswick, at which point the last volume of Lord Macaulay's *History* leaves off. And soon the molehill rose into the high mountain, beneath which the nation groans like the fabled giant entombed beneath Etna.

THE RELIGIOUS "REVIVALS" IN IRELAND.

From the columns of a contemporary much read and admired by the "Evangelical" part of the Church of England we quote the following sensible remarks:—

"As we write, some hundreds of girls and even young men in Belfast and elsewhere in the north of Ireland are actually being trained to fall into hysterical fits, and to believe that their insane moanings are manifestations of the Holy Spirit. To those who understand what hysteria really is as physiologists describe it, this must appear a very gross blasphemy. That the delusion largely exists is now unfortunately a matter of public notoriety, and it behoves every moral man and woman, fathers, mothers, husbands, and brothers, to unite in condemning its disgraceful practice. Hysteria, in effect, is essentially the very opposite to anything purely spiritual. This, its medical and true aspect, is the only correct one. There can be no religion in any such gross movement. The ganglionic nerves, that is, the nerves of the stomach, play the principal part in the affection. How, then, can there be anything divine in such merely sensuous indications? They are gross enough in a private house, under the eye of parents and an able physician, but what shall we say of them when made the substance of public devotion in an established place of worship? The Presbyterian meeting-houses of Belfast are at present all hot-beds of this impious mania. Humble girls, working at the mills, and young men equally ignorant and laborious, are studiously taught that the offensive disease known as hysteria, is a sure indication of the motions of the Divine Spirit. If any of our readers are desirous of obtaining a clear insight into what we must call the profane practices in the meeting-houses in the north of Ireland, they will find the whole very succinctly and ably explained in a pamphlet just issued, entitled 'The Work and the Counterwork,' by the Ven. Edward A. Stopford, archdeacon of Meath. The effects may be truly stated, in theatrical language, as startling. 'I was present,' observes the

reverend gentleman, among other instances, 'in a Presbyterian meeting-house, at a prayer, offered with the most frenzied excitement and gesticulations, that God would then and there descend and strike all the unconverted to the earth. That prayer was accompanied throughout by a storm of cries, and groans, and exclamations, and amens, all having the true hysteric sound. This was the most frightful scene I have witnessed in my life; the moment of the awful command to the Almighty to come down and strike, it was perfectly terrific. No such scene would be permitted in any Bedlam upon earth. Presence at such a prayer could be redeemed from guilt only by the purpose of warning. I have many terrible recollections of life, but this prayer is the most frightful of them all. I have been used to be calm in the presence of hysteria; I was calm then; but the physical effect upon myself was as if I had been drinking plain brandy. Is this the worship of the Church of Scotland? Were this a solitary instance it would be bad enough, but the disorder is almost epidemic in the north of Ireland. Young men are sent out to propagate it, and young men are employed to treat the female patients when the fit comes on them. The moral effects may be imagined. We are indulging in no exaggeration here. We are reciting some few of the facts simply as detailed by Archdeacon Stopford."

MR. NEWTON'S DISCOVERIES IN ASIA MINOR.

ANY one who has entered during this year the court of the British Museum must have been surprised to see its noble portico deformed by a long "lean-to." If he has been allowed to look through the dirty glass walls of this excrescence he has discovered that it contains a range of Greek sculpture, some as colossal as the most gigantic of the remains of Nineveh, and some as grand as those of the Parthenon. They are the produce of 385 cases, brought by her Majesty's ships Supply and Gorgon from Budrum, Cnidus, Branchide, Calymnos, and Rhodes, containing the sculpture, the architecture, the pottery, and the miscellaneous antiquities discovered and disinterred by Mr. C. T. Newton in the three years of his memorable expedition.

Of sculpture and architecture the portions most noble in style and in execution and the most historically interesting are those supplied from the Mausoleum. The colossal statue of Mausolus, which crowned it, is most happily put together out of sixty-three fragments, and but little injured. The portions of two of the horses of the car on which he stood, and four slabs of the frieze, in high relief, which run round the external portico, are in very fine condition. An angle capitol, several steps from the pyramid which supported the car, and mouldings from other parts of the ruins, probably afford the means of restoring the plan of the building, and innumerable fragments of figures and friezes show the nature of its decorations. Inferior only to the treasures from Budrum are those from Cnidus.

The most remarkable are a lion, ten feet long and six feet high, cut from a single block of white marble, which once crowned the pyramidal roof of a Doric tomb on the promontory near Cnidus.

The Temenos of Demeter, Persephone, and Pluto, has given up to us several statues of the two former divinities, several marble pigs dedicated to Persephone, and many fragments in fine Parian marble of the best period of Greek sculpture.

A statue of Demeter has reached us, found in its original niche in a tomb erected by the people of Cnidus to their eminent citizen, Lykethios, a name which owes its preservation to their gratitude.

A lion and a sphynx and ten seated statues, taken from the sacred way leading to the Temple of Apollo at Branchide, are the most interesting products of the excavations near Miletus. They are all remarkable for their archaic, almost Egyptian forms, and two of them contain inscriptions in very ancient Greek characters. They may belong to a date between B.C. 560 and A.C. 520, and in that case are among our earliest specimens of Greek sculpture.

The inscriptions which Mr. Newton has preserved for us form a long and interesting series, exhibiting the chief varieties of Greek palaeography, through a range of time of not less than 800 years, from A.C. 220, or earlier, to A.D. 300, or later.

The most remarkable of these inscriptions are:—
1. The base from Branchide, dedicated by the sons of Anaximander, with the name of an artist Terpsicles, the maker of the object dedicated.

2. The votive inscription on the lion of Branchide, in which a tenth is dedicated to the Apollo of that temple by a number of persons probably citizens of Miletus.

3. The votive inscription to Apollo, by Chares, ruler of Teichiosa, on the chair of his statue in the sacred way—Branchide.

From Cnidus are a number of inscriptions from the Temenos of Demeter and Persephone, containing dedications to these deities, to Pluto Epimachos, to Hermes, as conductor of the dead, and to the Dioscuri. One of these is in hexameter verse. These inscriptions were placed on the bases of statues of the deities worshipped in the Temenos.

From the Temple of the Muses are two inscriptions—one containing a dedication of Apollo Pythias, the other to the Muses; from the Eastern Cemetery is an inscription in elegiac verse relating to a palaestra, in which where statues of Pan and Hermes.

Other inscriptions from Cnidus are valuable, as mentioning the senate and chief magistrates of the city, or as giving the name of new artists.

Of sepulchral inscriptions of the Roman period there are numerous examples; one of these is an epitaph in elegiac verse of some length.

Among the inscriptions collected at Budrum is one which relates to a *stoa*, built at Halicarnassus by Ptolemy Philadelphus. Another of the Ptolemies, the eighth of the dynasty, is mentioned in an inscription found near Branchide, which records the bringing of an ivory door from Egypt as an offering to the Temple of Apollo.

From Rhodes is a long inscription containing a decree by the people of Lindus, and by another city or tribe previously unknown.

From Calymnos is a long decree relating to the building of a *proscenium*, and part of a decree of *prosenia*. Most of these inscriptions are in very fine condition.

Of Fictile Vases, the following interesting examples belong to the last cargo of the Supply.

(1.) Rhodes.—A large collection of vases of the archaic period recently discovered near the presumed site of the ancient Camirus.

These vases are chiefly of the style known as Phœnician, in which friezes, monsters, animals, and floral decorations, painted in crimson and black on a cream-coloured ground, form the subjects of the picture.

The collection now brought from Rhodes exhibits great varieties of form, among which the most remarkable are large platters, of a kind which have not been found elsewhere.

The vigour of the drawing and the brilliancy and freshness of the colouring in these vases render them most valuable specimens of archaic art. They have, moreover, a peculiar interest from the circumstance that they were discovered near the presumed site of the ancient Camirus and in the same lands with other antiquities, some of which were certainly imported from Egypt, while others are probably specimens of Phœnician art, executed in that earlier period before the Greeks had driven out the traders of Sidon and Tyre from their station in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The antiquities found in these tombs form a remarkable illustration of those found at Pallidara, near Vulci in Etruria, some years ago.

From the island of Telos are three large vases of the latest period of Greek fictile art, and very similar to a class found in Southern Italy.

From Halicarnassus are two vases with red figures, discovered by Mr. Newton in tombs in the Eastern Cemetery.

In these tombs were several unadorned silver coins, placed in the mouth of the dead to pay the passage over the Styx.

When the vases here described are combined with those previously obtained by Mr. Newton in the islands of Cos, Calymnos, and Rhodes, they will form a series of examples of fictile art from the Turkish side of the Archipelago more complete than is at present to be found in any European museum.

At Cnidus no large vases have been found, but a great variety of lamps of a black ware, resembling Wedgwood ware, were obtained from the Temenos of Demeter.

Of Terracottas, the most interesting are some small and beautifully modelled figures and heads from the site of the Mausoleum, and from the Temenos of Demeter and Persephone, at Cnidus.

Some of those from the Mausoleum may possibly have served as models for the sculptors employed on that edifice, but the great majority are certainly votive offerings.

A collection of small figures, more remarkable for numbers than execution, was found in the vaults of a building of the Roman period at Budrum, and some interesting specimens of groups embossed on cups and lamps in an excavation at Cnidus.

Among the coarser pottery may be mentioned a large collection of handles of *diotæ*, also specimens of drain pipes, roof tiles, and artificial ornaments from the site of the Mausoleum and from Cnidus.

Of miscellaneous antiquities the most remarkable are the following:—

1. The alabaster vase with the name of Xerxes in hieroglyphic and cuneiform characters, discovered

at the foot of a staircase leading down into the Mausoleum.

2. Several vases and a small figure of blue porcelain, inscribed with hieroglyphics, and several vases of opaque glass, found with the Phœnician vases, already described, at Camirus in Rhodes. With these objects was also found a large cake of blue colour.

3. A group of Eros and Psyche in relief, on the handle of a large bronze vase, said to have been found in the island of Telos.

4. Portions of an ancient flute, with a bone mouthpiece, from a tomb at Budrum.

5. A bronze cup, from a tomb at Budrum, of very beautiful form, found with the vases with red figures already described.

6. A very small elephant, cut in ivory, which has been a pendant, found on the top of the eastern Periholos wall of the Mausoleum.

Tessellated Pavements.—A number of figures and patterns in mosaic, from pavements discovered at Budrum. These are coarse and in bad condition.

Coins.—A collection, comprising several unedited or rare coins, mostly copper, from Caria and the adjacent islands.

The expedition being now concluded, the whole of the plans, drawings, and photographs made during the excavations, have been deposited in the British Museum.

These consist of the following:—

1. Plans of the Mausoleum, of other sites excavated at Budrum, Cnidus, and Branchidae, and of several ancient sites in Caria, visited in the course of the expedition.

All these plans have been executed by Lieutenant Smith, R.E.

2. Drawings of the architecture of the mausoleum, the castle at Budrum, the lion tomb at Cnidus, also various architectural remains and picturesque views taken at Budrum, Cnidus, and Cos, by Mr. R. P. Pullner, architect.

3. Upwards of 300 photographic negatives, containing views of sculpture, excavations, and scenery at Budrum, Cnidus, and Branchidae, by Corporal Spelman, R.E.

4. Fac-similes of the armorial bearings and inscriptions placed on the walls of the castle at Budrum, by the Knights of St. John. These fac-similes have been executed by Colonel Spachman, R.E.

The plans, drawings, and photographs form a series of documents for the History of the Expedition, and it is to be hoped that they may be published without delay, and that this work may be executed in a manner worthy of the liberal intentions of the Government by whose authority so comprehensive a scheme of illustration was planned and carried out.

Foreign News.

APPROACHING CONFERENCE OF NAPOLEON AND FRANCIS JOSEPH.

It is stated positively that preparations are being made at Arenenberg in Switzerland for the reception of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph. What is certain is that the estate and chateau of Arenenberg have been provisionally closed to the public. The Chateau d'Arenenberg is the private property of the Emperor Napoleon, and was formerly the residence of Queen Hortense.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

The *Independence Belge* says:—"Nothing has been settled at the conference of Zurich; that France and Austria are divided more upon a question of principle than a question of fact. The calmes of Vienna would yield upon all questions of detail, even upon the question of the duchies, if it were assured in the first place that Piedmont would put an end to the opposition which, notwithstanding the retirement of Count Cavour, is kept up in Italy against Austria; and in the second place that the abandonment of their rights by the princes of Central Italy was not to be regarded as a sanction of the revolutionary principle of allowing the people to select their own form of government. The Court of Vienna would not concede anything to a principle which must lead piece by piece to the dismemberment of the populations who are united under the sceptre of Francis Joseph. The two Emperors must above all things come to an understanding on the principles to be established, the end to be aimed at, and the consequences which are likely to follow from any concessions that may be made. A Paris letter of Wednesday adds—the Zurich Conferences are suspended *de facto* for the present. For three days the Plenipotentiaries had not met, and it was

not known at Zurich when they would again sit to treat matters of importance.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says, that the French Government have resolved to construct twenty casemated vessels instead of ten, as was at first contemplated. Of the first order for ten vessels six have been completed. Although the sheeting of these war vessels is not less than ten centimetres in thickness, they are on the whole very light. The Government, being apprehensive that the Imperial foundries could not supply the whole of these vessels, have given an order to the proprietors of the Creusot foundries for the manufacture of some. Fifty large steam transports, each capable of containing 3,000 men, will be finished in a short time. Preparations for defence are being made along the whole coast. Besides the casemated batteries, of which the *Nouveliste* of Rouen has recently spoken, the forts on the Mediterranean and the ocean, which have been abandoned for a long time past, are being rearmored. The forts of St. Malo are also taking in new ordnance.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.—The Emperor is expected at the Camp of Chalons on the 20th inst., and at Paris on the 25th, and it is stated as positive that he will go to Cherbourg in the course of October. A Paris correspondent writes:—"I am assured, with I know not how much truth, that a more than ordinary cordiality exists just now between the courts of the Tuilleries and St. James's. Something is said of a visit of Prince Napoleon and his young wife to England in the course of the autumn. A gentleman just returned from St. Sauveur tells me the Emperor rarely allows himself to be troubled with state matters, has very few politicians about him, and does little besides bathe and take exercise; in short is resolved completely to unbend the bow, which even in the case of his cool head and phlegmatic temperament must be at a tolerable pitch of tension after the marvellous events which have followed one upon the other since New Year's day. The Emperor is in remarkably good health. Ferdinand Flocon, an active member of the Provisional Government during the late French republic, an exile at Zurich, declines the acceptance of the amnesty. Victor Chausfour, lately appointed to the chair of Professor of History at Geneva, has given up his professorship and announced his intention of returning to France. A letter from Algiers, of the 30th ult., informs us that the principal proprietors in that colony have signed a petition to the Emperor, praying that Prince Napoleon may be replaced at the head of the Government. The petitioners remark, that during the eight months Prince Napoleon presided over their destinies, he accomplished various reforms, removed numerous abuses, and realised many improvements.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE TUSCANS.

The members of the Tuscan deputation charged with conveying to the King of Sardinia the vote of annexation to his dominions, arrived at Turin this day week. The municipal body and some members of the parliament went to receive them at the railway terminus. The streets through which they passed were richly decorated. An immense crowd was collected to welcome the members of the deputation. A grand illumination took place in the evening, and numerous bodies of national guards were stationed in line along the principal street. To the address of the deputation the King replied:—"Gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of the wish of the Tuscan Assembly. I thank you in my name and in the name of my people. We have received your wish as a solemn manifestation of the will of the Tuscan people, who, after having made the last vestige of the foreign domination in Tuscany to cease, desires to contribute to the constitution of a strong kingdom, which shall defend the independence of Italy. But the Tuscan Assembly will have comprehended that the accomplishment of its wish can only take place by negotiations which are about to begin on the affairs of Italy. I will second your desire, becoming myself strong by the rights which are given me by your wishes. I will support the cause of Tuscany before the powers in which the Assembly places its hopes, and especially before the magnanimous Emperor of the French, who has done so much for the Italian nation. I hope that Europe will not refuse to practise towards Tuscany that work of redressing grievances which it has, under less favourable circumstances, practised towards Greece, Belgium, and the Danubian Principalities. Your noble country gives an admirable example of moderation and concord. You will add those virtues to that one, which ensures the triumph of all honest undertakings, and which overcomes all obstacles—namely, perseverance."

There is no doubt that the answer of Victor Emmanuel to the Tuscan deputation had been preconcerted with the Emperor Napoleon; and every

statement which goes to throw doubt upon the Emperor's intention to support the national wishes in Central Italy must be looked upon as an invention.

On Sunday the telegraphic account of the reception of the Tuscans by the King reached Florence; and great rejoicings took place throughout Tuscany; the arms of the House of Savoy were placed upon the gates of the Palazzo Vecchi and the Palazzo Pitti, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the populace. The municipal body of Florence gave a grand fête.

The Marquis de Ferriere-le-Vayer, the French Ambassador at Florence, has been recalled by his Government.

Count Cavour has been staying at Florence for some days, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. His antechamber is crowded just as much as it was when he was minister, and the gratitude of the Italians towards him steadily continues to increase. It is probable that the Count will very soon resume the reins of government.

FARINI AT PARMA.

The Dictator Farini has by a decree, in pursuance of the national vote, declared the States of Parma and Modena legally and formally annexed to the Piedmontese crown, with the enjoyment of all the constitutional rights of the monarchy. For the present the executive and legislative powers will be continued in the hands of the present dictatorship, subject, however, to constitutional guarantees.

The Assembly at Parma was opened on Wednesday with great solemnity. After the religious ceremonies at the cathedral were concluded, the deputies proceeded to the palace amidst the cheers of a numerous assembly of the people and National Guard. Farini addressed the Assembly, reviewing the history of the rule of the Bourbons in the duchies, and terminated his speech amid cries of "Viva Vittorio Emanuele!"

THE FORCES OF CENTRAL ITALY.

A LETTER from Florence says:—"It has been everywhere confidently stated that the forces of these revolutionised States amount to 40,000 or 50,000 men; but the utmost strength of the troops which could now be brought into the field would not exceed 20,000, or at the utmost 22,000 combatants. The Tuscans now under Garibaldi may perhaps be reckoned at 10,000 regular troops and volunteers. Garibaldi expresses his conviction, that, judging from their present spirit, discipline, and martial aspect, he thinks those soldiers would have fought with honour by the side of the conquerors at Magenta and Solferino."

Besides the Tuscans, Farini has organised a Modena brigade, a Reggio brigade, and is now busy with the formation of a Parma brigade. The Romagna division, under Mezzacapo, was not ready for two months after the enlistment was opened, and the ardour of Italian volunteers was unavoidably damaged by the first announcement of the peace of Villafranca.

The utmost number alleged to be at the present moment under Mezzacapo is computed at 8,000. It is possible that to these we may add 3,000 men under Rosselli. The whole of this mass, both at Modena and Romagna, consists of men the majority of whom have never seen fire. The Tuscans have, I believe, four and a half or five batteries of eight pieces each; in Romagna the artillery numbers twelve cannon. In Tuscany, besides the 10,000 men now in the field, there may perhaps be a reserve of 10,000 men; but we must reckon among these 2,400 excellent gendarmes, the customs and coast guards, and other troops who are not expected to leave the country; the remainder are recruits.

ANNEXATION OF THE ROMAGNA.

At Bologna, on Tuesday, the National Assembly unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:—"We, the representatives of the people of the Romagna, calling on God to witness the righteousness of our intentions, declare that the people of the Romagna, strong in their rights, will no longer submit to the temporal government of the Pope. We declare that the people of the Romagna desire annexation to the constitutional kingdom of Sardinia under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel." The city was illuminated, and universal joy and order prevailed.

The Pope is enlisting the very worst brigands he can find in the country, beggars, and rabble of the most infamous description. In Ancona, from forty to fifty Austrians in plain clothes arrive daily, and on the morrow they reappear with the Papal livery on their back.

It seems, however, that the Pope has already reconciled himself to the loss of Romagna, and considers the Legations as a foreign country, inasmuch as he has reared his Custom-house at Pesaro, and levies duties on merchandise going in and out, as if it came from, or was bound to, the most distant foreign country.

CONDITION OF SICILY.—Sicily is represented to be in a state of great excitement. Whole families are leaving and taking refuge in Naples. There are constant telegraphic communications going on between the Government and the governor of the island. The feelings of the army are watched with the greatest care, and liberal rewards are promised to any who can give information of any plots. The notorious Mazza, the former minister of police and the originator of the bastinado system in Naples, has received a right good thrashing from General Nunziante.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.—The Belgian Senate continued on Tuesday the discussion on the Public Works Bill, and adopted Art 1, which relates to the fortifications of Antwerp, by 34 votes to 15. Four members abstained from voting. The *Namur* journals state that the demolition of the fortifications of that town will take place as soon as the new fortifications of Antwerp shall be sufficiently advanced to receive the siege artillery now at Namur. This, it is supposed, will be in about two years.

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY.—The latest advices from Mecklenburg state that the cholera is continuing its ravages there. In some villages half the inhabitants have been carried off. Agricultural operations are quite suspended, and the cattle are let loose in the fields, as there is no one to tend them.

EDGAR QUINET AND FELIX PYAT ON THE AMNESTY.

Though the amnesty granted by the Emperor of the French has given general satisfaction in France, the chiefs of the political parties for whom the proscription is reversed differ considerably in opinion as to what their course should be with regard to the Imperial act of oblivion. We have already published the declarations of Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo; they both reject the proffered pardon: the former, while refusing to return to France admits that private circumstances may justify many others in embracing the opportunity offered them of re-assuming their citizenship. Victor Hugo will not cross the French frontier till he can do so hand in hand with Liberty. Both prefer to remain in exile, protesting against the Empire and all its consequences.

We have received two additional declarations drawn forth by the amnesty—one from M. Edgar Quinet, dated from Vevy, in Switzerland; the second from M. Felix Pyat. We give the substance of both, greatly abridged.

M. Quinet denies the right of the Emperor either to proscribe or pardon him, and declines to return to his country, as his hands would be tied, and he would not be able to serve it. The exiles do not need the permission of any one to re-enter France, as they have the law in their favour, and they alone will decide on the proper time to return to the country of which no one had a right to deprive them. Law having been proscribed with them ought to be re-established with them. Instead of accepting an act of favour for himself, he makes a series of demands on behalf of France; unless so many years of exile, deportation, and death are to be lost to her and to humanity, he claims, as just restitutions to his country, that the ordinary guarantees for security among modern nations be re-established for the French people; that no man shall be arrested or deported by a mere act of the Administration, or without a regular trial and the verdict of a jury; that trials shall be public; that the sentences of the tribunal shall not be altered or aggravated in severity by an arbitrary power; that confiscated property shall be restored to the legal owners; and, as the guarantee that includes all the others, that the freedom of debate and liberty of the press be restored to the nation. M. Quinet, therefore, like Louis Blanc, declines to return from exile under the amnesty; and, substituting law for liberty, appears to mean the same thing as Victor Hugo; the political condition of France must undergo an entire change before they re-enter it.

M. Felix Pyat, in precisely similar circumstances, takes a different view of the duty and policy of the political exiles; he does not agree with Louis Blanc or Victor Hugo, or M. Quinet; he doubts the wisdom and patriotism of standing aloof from France till France shall have changed, intimating that if all the proscribed wait for law or liberty to cross the frontier of their country with them, they may have to wait an indefinite period. He recommends action, as preferable in this case to suffering, though it is infinitely more difficult; and to act for the benefit of France it is necessary to take advantage of the amnesty and return thither, leaving the after steps to time and circumstances. The question to be decided is, which is the more worthy and useful course for the exiles to adopt—to remain in England, Belgium, or Switzerland, or to return to France? M. F. Pyat decides for returning, and in

so doing claims to represent the opinion of the "great majority" of those to whom the amnesty applies. "We protest," he says, "for the eternal right of justice and reason, but would like to see the bravest and strongest carrying the protest themselves."

What follows is directed against the three leaders who have advised continuance in exile:—"We cannot concur with them, that to save France her most worthy sons ought to quit her; that it is necessary to leave the enemy in possession of the position in order the better to expel him." Those who can be leaders must not, argues M. Pyat, be contented with lecturing the people of France from a distance; they must join them at their own risk and peril, or the people may say, "You reserve yourselves for victory, but shun the battle; you counsel us to conquer, but come not to help us; you would only 're-enter with liberty,' when we no longer have need of you!"

As to the difficulties in the way of political action in France, M. Pyat admits they are great; that the freedom of the press, one means of influencing the mass of the people, is destroyed; but he asserts that even for the press there will be "liberty enough if there is boldness enough;" and instances the case of Count Mohtalbert, who, under all the repressive laws applying to the journals, dealt through the press a heavy blow at the Imperial system. Shall the Liberals of France leave to the Royalists, the Catholics, and privileged orders the duty of exhibiting courage face to face, and fighting hand to hand? Could not Louis Blanc do what has been done by Montalbert? If Victor Hugo should return and finish his *Napoleon le Petit*, would not their trials make a greater noise than that concerning the Indian debate? If the Liberals and Republicans do not act in France, what will they do?

"That which we have done during the ten years that we have lived and died here in dignity and freedom, while they have lived and died as slaves in France? What then? Nothing—not even unity of action. Forward, then! A single act of devotion and boldness in France will have more influence on the French people than all the sheets of paper which it is possible to print in London."

Finally, in favour of boldness of action, M. Pyat instances what was done by Mallet against the Great Napoleon, and by Louis Napoleon himself against both Louis Philippe and the Republic.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

CHEMISTRY P. MUD.—Those Londoners who dislike the process in vogue in the streets of the metropolis, by which offensive dust is twice or thrice a day improved into disgusting, black, slimy mud, may ponder the following:—"The new method of watering streets, invented at Lyons, is about to be tried in the Rue de Rivoli. A skilful chemist at Lyons, having observed that some hydrochloric acid, which had been accidentally spilt in the yard of his establishment, had hardened the gravel, and, in spite of the heat and the sun, had preserved a sort of artificial humidity about the spot, was immediately struck with the possibility of employing the same substance for the prevention of dust upon macadamised roads. The Place Bellecour and all the public promenades of Lyons have been watered in this manner during the whole summer, and the ground has preserved thereby a most grateful and refreshing humidity. The wind has no power to raise the dust, and towards evening the coolness of the soil becomes most apparent. In the morning the ground is found to be hardened, while an appearance as of a white frost covers the surface, and seems to cleanse it from all impurities."

A FOOL APPROPRIATELY MOUNTED.—Undoubtedly we have become tired of the name of Blondin, but a recent feat which he has accomplished so far outstrips his other performances that it is deserving of mention. The other day he carried a man weighing 132 pounds over the tight rope suspended across the Niagara river, on which he has performed his previous exploits. A belt passing round his waist was supported by straps across the shoulders. From the sides of the belt padded iron bands projected, by means of which the rider's knees were supported. In crossing, M. Blondin was obliged to stop and rest seven times, the man on his back dismounting at each pause, and remounting with but little difficulty when M. Blondin's strength was sufficiently recruited to allow him to proceed. One would think that a rope suspended over a yawning chasm was not the most comfortable place to restore exhausted energies. The entire transit occupied thirty-five minutes. The performer, who assumes to rival Blondin, successfully crossed the river below the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, a few days since.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—A Paris letter says:—"M. Jobard, of Brussels, has come out with his invention of artificial statuary marble—not the veiny, greasy stuff in use for chimneys and vases, but the

pure and spotless Carrara, transparent, polished, and hard as the real substance taken from the quarry. This marble, which is to be prepared for the sculptors in a liquid state will, like many other artificial inventions, possess an immense advantage over the natural production itself. The invention, which has created an immense sensation in the world of art, is due to a practical chemist of Brussels, of the name of Changy, the same skilful practitioner who discovered the divisibility of the electric light, and the miraculous draught of fishes by means of the chemical light which is sunk at the bottom of the sea. M. Jobard, whose word cannot be doubted, pledges his honour that the table on which he writes has been composed by M. Changy's process, and possesses every quality of the finest marble—that, after having submitted various specimens of the substance, both black and white, to every chemical test in use, he has come to the conclusion that the composition of marble is no longer a secret of Dame Nature, and that man has at length learnt to rival her in the most cunning of her works.

LES ANGLAIS POUR RIEN.—"Though our weather is none of the brightest," says a correspondent in Paris, "the practised Parisian requires no evidence beyond that of his own eyes as to the breaking up of the London season. Your countrymen are swarming over the Channel and thronging to this fair city as the first stage of their vacation journey. They are, for the most part, as grotesque as ever in regard to the outer man and woman. Paris is to them a larger sort of watering place. A Frenchman assures me he saw last autumn a party parading the Boulevards armed with long Alp stavas mounted by chamois horns—English, *c'est en un dire*. It all goes down to the national credit or eccentricity."

THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS.—These nefarious transactions have again turned up in the American courts. Mr. Robert Schuyler, president and transfer agent of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company in 1854, confessed to having issued, without authority, stock amounting to nearly £400,000. In the litigation which ensued a decision was finally rendered, declaring that the company were not responsible for the stock thus fraudulently issued. It still has to be settled what part of the issue was genuine, and what unauthorised. An arbitrary rule was adopted, that all the stock which was issued prior to October, 1853, should be considered genuine. Mr. Holbrook, the accountant employed by the company to separate the authorised issue from the unauthorised, at first proceeded on this basis. He became satisfied, however, that the frauds extended as far back as 1848, and a year or two subsequent to the time when he made his original report to the company, he re-opened a correspondence with the directors, proposing to make further investigations. At first they authorised him to do so, but, when they found that matters would be thrown into worse confusion than ever, they politely informed him that he need not take the trouble to present them with his conclusions. They, of course, believed that "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise;" but parties who looked at the matter from another point, and who owned both genuine and spurious stock, found that a settlement with the company on the basis which Mr. Holbrook was about to propose, would enlarge their dividends considerably, and preferred therefore to sue out an injunction to restrain the directors from paying the semi-annual dividend until it should be definitely settled what is false and what is genuine stock. Thus the controversy is re-opened, and it is considered that there is a possibility that the company may yet be forced to assume the responsibility of the whole issue.

THE ARABS UNDER FRENCH RULE.—The military tribunal of Constantinople has just tried a marabout, named Si-Sadoq-bel-Hadj, and fifteen other Arabs, for exciting an insurrection in the south of Algeria. The marabout had played a principal part in a previous insurrection at Zaatcha, but when that town was taken by the French, he made his submission. On the death of the chief, in 1856, he became the most important personage in the country, and in 1852 began preaching up what he called a holy war. He gradually collected a considerable number of partisans, and in November, 1858, called upon his people to take up arms, on the pretext that he was persecuted by the French. In answer to his summons a great number assembled, and the superior commander was obliged to send a force to disperse them. They resisted, and a conflict took place, in which Si-Sadoq and fifteen others were taken prisoners. The court found all the prisoners guilty, and condemned them to death.

PRESENTATION FOR GALLANTRY.—The French Emperor has recently awarded a medal of honour to Captain Paul, Commander of the South-Eastern Company's steampacket *Lord Warden*, plying between Folkestone and Boulogne, for having gallantly rescued the crew of a French fishing boat in distress in the month of November last.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

We have never seen the Civil Service as a body act with such inaptness as in this matter of reductions. Either the introduction of competition has disorganised them, or they have lost their capacity for discerning the tendency of public affairs. The elder members are either sulkily resigned, or disbelieved in the possibility of reductions. The younger are proposing schemes based on a partial ignorance of the true position of the question. The men of between ten and twenty years' standing, who will be most injuriously affected, are apparently quiescent. There is neither union nor energy, nor even plan visible in the entire body, and unless a very rapid change takes place, they will find themselves under the shears without having prepared a word in their own defence. The Sudder Court has protested against giving up a penny. Mr. Drummond, in a really clever paper which stops far short of the truth, has shown that Government contribute only £500,000 a year to the pension. Mr. Money has prepared a memorial remonstrating against Mr. Ricketts' reductions on general principles. We publish to-day a circular sent anonymously to the whole service, entreating them, in most extraordinary grammar, to do something not explained, to secure some benefit not specified, in some method not made clear, for the Pension Fund. The service may depend on it, if their able men can show no more ability than this, if they are determined not to stir, or stirring stir in secret as if they were ashamed of their cause, their time will have arrived.

It may possibly accelerate their action if we explain in plain terms their true position. The six hundred members of the service throughout India out of college draw among them, while in service, £1,300,000 a-year. They will be entitled when out of service to £600,000 a-year in pension and annuities. The bare mention of those sums in a Parliament accustomed to consider colonial allowances will appear sufficient reason for large reductions. The Secretary of State has every reason to encourage that view. Government wants money, wants it more bitterly than our readers would be apt to believe without official confirmation. Within the next year money must be had somewhere, if the State is not to adopt an expedient its servants would deem worse than Mr. Ricketts'. The Council of India has not the remotest interest in protecting men appointed by their own exertions, even if it had, as it has not, the power. Parliament has no civilian members. There is literally nothing to prevent English action of a most determined sort, except the interests of a class who at home have no votes, no boroughs, and no class at their back. Add that the Secretary of State stands pledged personally to reductions made from England, and that the next Indian budget will terrify Lombard street, and we may leave it to educated Englishmen to estimate their chance of retaining an average salary of £2,000 a-year.

Under these circumstances the only feasible line of action seems to us clear. It is useless to protest on the general ground, to talk of the difficulty of getting good men, of the inferiority of the new and under-paid class who may be introduced. A trained cook is better than a plain cook, but to distill on that fact to an employer with the Court of Bankruptcy in immediate distance, is simple folly. Cooks will be had of some kind, and employers in distress must just put up with inferior dishes, even if less healthy for their children. Equally absurd is the notion of standing on service claims. Parliament has abolished a hierarchy before now, and will care no more about a scream of wrath from the service than it did about the demand for Lord Canning's recall. The reductions will be made, and the only chance for the service is to devise, if possible, some compromise by which they may submit to the English dictate, without the prospect of personal misery and ruin. The possibility of a compensation for salaries seems never to have entered the heads of all the officials who have "remarked" and "remonstrated" and "protested" and "feared" all through Mr. Ricketts' appendices. Yet that is the chain which will address itself most readily to the English mind. The House of Commons comprehends individual suffering. It will most certainly not surrender its right of fixing the salaries of the servants of the Crown, but it may yield to the plea that State reforms should not ruin individuals. It has so yielded previously time and again. Is it impossible to secure to the six hundred gentlemen who

now fill the service an individual compensation, which while sparing the State shall spare them too?

It is a difficult point, but we believe one kind of compensation is possible. The crave to live in England almost balances the desire for large salaries, and may be made the basis of an arrangement. Suppose, as an extreme example, the average of salaries were reduced thirty-five per cent., and the sufferers allowed after fifteen years' service to return to England on three hundred a-year, or after twenty on five hundred, and the value of whatever sum they had paid up to the Fund. The loss to Government would be at the uttermost but half the gain, an continue only for the difference between eighteen and twenty-five years. For the future service any terms, if frankly stated beforehand, are just. We do not mean that these figures in any degree represent the precise object to be sought. We give them only as indicating the line in which, and in which only, a working plan of compensation may possibly be found. It is by balancing a small sum enjoyable in England, against a large sum to be sweated for in India, that alone the necessities of the State can be made compatible with the interests of the service. At all events, the time for combined action is passing; and if the service simply await the decree, or meet it by a declaration of their right to more than they already have—and that is what all proposals at present amount to—they will fail to avert the blow.

Mr. Ricketts' ten per cent. reduction could be met. There is room in most establishments for that amount of paring down. A shorter bill with Wilson, a horse the fewer, a little determination to make servants devote their energies to work instead of to swindling, would pretty nearly reimburse that loss. Staff officers live well enough on half the remainder. But if we do not utterly mistake the condition of the finances, Mr. Ricketts' report will be laughed at. There are difficulties ahead, difficulties due chiefly to the monstrous management of the past three years, before which all private or class interests must give way. Twelve months more, and the most kindly of secretaries must act like the most cold-blooded of doctrinaires.—*Friend of India.*

Fine Arts.

THE artists of Britain may point with triumph to the records of the twelfth day's sale of the Northwich collection, which consisted, with but few exceptions, of works of native school, and realised a sum of about £12,000. One of the most prominent pictures was the "Marriage of Strongbow," by D. MacClise, which brought 1,710 guineas. The late William Leslie's "Christopher Columbus and the Egg," brought 1,070 guineas; E. M. Ward's "Fall of Clarendon," 805; MacClise's "Ivanhoe," for which the master was paid 500, brought 1,305 guineas; the famous "Athena," by W. Müller, an artist who died all too soon, 520 guineas; a Sidney Cooper "Meadow with Cattle," £472 10s.; Frost's "Diana and Nymphs," for which he is said to have received but £365, was bought greedily for £708 15s.; a Wilson, a Creswick, a Danby, and a Redgrave, each found a purchaser, after spirited competition, for about 300 guineas; and F. Goodall's "Departure of the Norman Conscript" passed into the hands of the enterprising Mr. Gambart for £663.

The number of pictures in the various metropolitan exhibitions of 1859 was a few more or less than 4,300; while the total of catalogued works at the French National Exposition in the Champs Elysées was not more than 4,000. The sales at the Society of British Artists' Gallery in Suffolk-street, were 159, and the gross receipts were £6,000. With the take at the Academy we are not acquainted, but rumour says that there was a falling off. The young Society, who have made a home of the Portland Gallery, were singularly fortunate. At their private view they sold more than £1,000 worth. This may be partly due to the fact that the affair being in some sort a commonwealth, almost every subscriber or member can command the satisfaction of being seen. No tyrannical academical may there hoist the buds of genius to the ceiling, to make room for portraits, without being called to account; and so great is the anxiety among the middle classes of the day to possess oil paintings, that no merit can blush unseen or unbought so it be hung within seeing distance. Of the 299 pictures at the Old Water Colour Society, 180 were disposed of. With one or two remarkable exceptions, which we noticed in a former article on this gallery, every work of real merit or attraction was swept off by the fashionable attendants at the private view; and we imagine that little but decided rubbish had occasion again to encumber the studios of the painters. At the New Water Colour Gallery, which was as far above the general average as was the Old Water Colour below it, 165 drawings, including the

Haghe, the Warrens, the Tidey, and the Cooks, were sold in the room, and brought a sum between £3,000 and £4,000.

A grand series—some 200 in number—of drawings by Raffaele and Michael Angelo, the property of the Taylor Museum, at Oxford, have been lent for exhibition to the London public—or, we ought to say, to the S.W. London public. They are most remarkable as exhibiting the wondrous skill of hand, and the matchless knowledge of anatomy wherewith those masters were gifted. The Michael Angelo set comprise studies for his great fresco, "The Last Judgment," and others for his decorative paintings in the Sistine Chapel. We need hardly say the collection is worth more than one visit, or that the instruction department would enhance the value of the boon in an educational point of view, were they to lay on an accomplished cicerone.

The French Académie des Beaux Arts has decreed its annual sculpture prize to the following students: 1. M. Falguière, of Toulouse, pupil of Jouffroy; 2. M. Cugnot, of Vaugirard, pupil of MM. Duret and Diebolt; 3. M. Samson, of Nemours, pupil of Jouffroy. The subject was "Mezentius wounded preserved by Larus."

Mr. Dyce, R.A., has been awarded their first prize of £50 by the Council of the Liverpool Fine Art Academy, for his beautiful picture, "The Good Shepherd."

The annual vacation at the National Galleries commences this day, and will end on the 23rd of October. During the recess the collections at Marlborough House will be transported to the Brompton Galleries, as the house is to be set in order for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

It will be remembered that the Council of the Society of Arts made an abortive effort some months since to rouse the manufacturers of this country in favour of a Great Exhibition for 1861. Three hundred gave in their adhesion, but the feeling was, on the whole, against the project; not, we believe, as alleged by our contemporary the *Observer*, and those journals who have heedlessly adopted and endorsed his error, in consequence of the threatening aspect of political affairs, but because many long-headed manufacturers were of opinion, after the Exhibition of 1851, that, putting aside all nonsensical palaver about "gratitude to a certain Royal Highness," "national glory," "blessed concourse of nations," "the bond of fraternity," and "a' that," the game, as one of advertising, not only "*ne valait pas de chandelle*," but was a very losing one, inasmuch as they gave a great deal more than they received, in the way of knowledge and power, from their brothers of the hour from beyond sea. But the potters in John-street are, we read, about to return to the charge. They have adopted the notion of peaceful rivalry thrown out so ingeniously by the Count de Morny, and are itching to rally the manufacturing interest round that standard. It is too soon. The industry of this country and of foreign countries has not made such giant strides during the last ten years that a comparison of notes is demanded by the interests of civilisation; while the cost to exhibitors is enormous, and the proposal now made smells horribly of a job. The Society of Arts are, we take it, but a *parade* to mask some new Brompton-born scheme, and its managers are, we believe, seeking distinction they might acquire far more legitimately by hanging to the skirts of the Royal Commission. The best part of the fudge is that the *Observer* affects to think the venerable society indiscreet for anticipating the department whose function it is agreed should be to take up and carry the project. Nothing could show more clearly than does this ingenious surprise of our contemporary, the strings that work the good old marionette in the Adelphi.

A young Polish sculptor, Boryczewski, who not long since executed a bust of Von Humboldt, for the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg, has just modelled one of Sir Roderick Murchison, destined to adorn the same institution. Before passing into the hands of the actual carver, or, as he is irreverently called, the marble mason, the model has been placed for exhibition in the Museum for Practical Geology in Jernyn-street.

MUSIC, DRAMA, ENTERTAINMENTS.

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT, as we informed our readers not long since, is about to take part in the performance of the "Messiah," at Dublin, for the benefit of Mercers' Hospital there. And it being, moreover, announced that she afterwards will sing at sundry concerts in the Irish provinces, not a few of the Irish public have been curious to learn whether the Swedish Nightingale had it really in contemplation again to enter public life. The *Lancet*, *Tipperary*, and *Waterford Examiner* partook of this feeling, and, having expressed it in print, re-

ceived from our polite friend, John Mitchell [of Bond-street], the following letter:—
"To the Editor of the *Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford Examiner*.

"Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, London, August 29, 1859.

"Sir,—In reference to an article which appeared recently in your excellent journal, announcing that Madame Lind-Goldschmidt was about to give two concerts in Limerick, you may perhaps feel that it would be acceptable to the public to know the cause of such an unexpected announcement, after the presumed retirement of Madame Goldschmidt from her professional labours. The Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, has lately celebrated the centenary of Handel's death by a remarkable festival, or performance of the great composer's most popular works; but, notwithstanding the impossibility of presenting any combination of choral and orchestral effects equal to those which had been witnessed at Sydenham, it was suggested that a performance of the sublime oratorio of the "Messiah," in behalf of the very same charitable institution—namely, Mercers' Hospital, Dublin—for which it was originally completed and performed by Handel, in the year 1742, might prove not only a most interesting, but also a very honourable commemoration of the event; and, subsequently, a constituted committee having applied to Madame Goldschmidt for her co-operation and services in such a celebration, Madame Goldschmidt gave an immediate assent, and consented to sing gratuitously for the object contemplated. It is, therefore, on the occasion of her visit to Ireland for the above purpose that a few miscellaneous concerts will be given in different parts of Ireland.—I have, &c.,

"JOHN MITCHELL."

The editor in question considers the above most explanatory. We can only compliment him on the simplicity of his wants in the way of explanation and Mr. Mitchell on his diplomatic facility. Certainly no explanation was requisite, and as certainly none was given. The retirement of Madame Goldschmidt, all sensible folks knew, would not last for life; but for the public to seek explanations were sheer impertinence. Let them listen to the songstress with thankfulness that the retirement was no Medo-Persian law, but let them not invite explanations of Mr. Mitchell, or he will unwittingly answer them with an irrelevant 'yarn,' 'de omnibus rebus,' &c., called, we believe, in Ireland, "Blatherum skate." Our readers will, however, read the celebrated *entrepreneur's* letter for themselves. One word with them is at least worth notice. We mean *presumed* retirement.

STRAND THEATRE.—A farce, that may worthily be described as a "screaming" one, has been produced at this theatre. "The Goose with the Golden Eggs" has been attributed by some of our contemporaries to Messrs. Sutherland Edwards and Augustus Mayhew, as joint authors, and by others to the latter gentleman only. The point is perhaps immaterial to our readers; it is, indeed, hardly worth clearing up; but we cite both hypotheses, that we may not, during our ignorance, betray our readers into error. Seldom, since the days of the famous "Box and Cox," has it been our fortune to witness a performance more smartly conceived and executed, or more trippingly delivered by the comedians concerned. The fun of the piece consists in the disappointment and distress of a brace of truly pettifogging attorneys at having missed the discovery of a treasure thrown by fortune in their way, and rejected by each in turn on account of its unsavoury envelope. "Never Judge by Appearances" might have been adopted as a first title, for deeply to all appearances do these sharp practitioners feel the mortification and the loss that waits upon their blunder. Mr. Turbey (Mr. James Rogers), the more terrible skin-flint, if possible, of the two, rejoices in a sentimental clerk, Bonser (Mr. W. Mowbray), and a promising daughter, Clara (Miss Ida Wilton). Notwithstanding the attachment of these young people, the former enjoys a frightful extent of health and appetite, and a *fracas* ensuing between himself and his stingy employer, he is parted from his pound a week and his ladye love. The tragic effect of his dismissal is softened by the arrival, from an aunt in London, of a present for little Clara of a goose in a hamper. This turning out to be in a state of decomposition, becomes an unenviable property, but the shrewd Turbey, happening to have lost a bet of a goose to his brother professional (also an admirer of Clara's), Flickster (Mr. J. Clarke), insists upon his receiving it in full of all demands. No sooner is the transaction accomplished than a letter is discovered in the hamper conveying the news that the eccentric aunt had placed a *portemonnaie* and a 500*l.* note within the bird by way of stuffing. Turbey now pleads for the restoration of the goose by Flickster; but the latter, though too knowing by half to accede to the offer of a premium for the decomposed bird is thrown into despair, for he has given it as a present to Bonser. But the latter, when appealed to, appears to have gessed the unenviable property to the dustman, and

as both the attorneys admit, the legal estate to reside in the bearer of the article for the time being, a ridiculous scene takes place as each attempts to possess himself of it. The acting of Messrs. Rogers and Clarke, whose excellent make-up might have been studied from the *Quilp*, *Ralph Nickleby*, and *Nadgett* of Box's illustrator—Phiz, was admirable, and the succession of violent practical fun keeps the audience in one continual roar. Ultimately the precious goose is torn in halves, in their desperate struggle, but to the dismay of all parties its contents are nil. Both now assume that Bonser must have stolen them; so deeply indeed is the astute Turbey convinced of this that on the spot he dismisses Flickster from all hopes of Clara, and, on the strength of the £500 fortune, hands her over to Bonser, whose supposed crime has thus made him acceptable and happy. To make all straight, however, a second letter arrives—this time by post—with the intelligence that the aunt had been at the last moment dissuaded from the freak of making a goose into a *portemonnaie*, an 'i', therefore, carries out her benevolent intention in the legitimate way. This brings a short and rattling farce to an end, amid the genuine applause of all present, who have been indebted to the witty author or authors, and their intelligent interpreters for half an hour or thereabouts of brisk and genuine amusement. On Monday last the acting-manager, Mr. W. H. Swanborough, himself an improving actor of the light and gentlemanly school, provided, on the occasion of his benefit, a long and attractive bill. Among the rarities of the evening was Mr. Leigh Murray, whose occasional appearances but serve to quicken the public regret that he holds no more permanent place on the boards. His performance as *Tourbillon*, the French tutor, in the little comedy, "To Parents and Guardians" is unrivalled by that of any but the original representative of the character—Mr. Wigan. Miss Rosina Wright next danced one of her captivating *pas*, and Mr. Swanborough, followed as *Walsingham Potts* in the farce of "Trying it on," in which he was assisted by Miss Bufton, an interesting actress whom the break-up of the Princess's company has enabled the fair manageress of the Strand to add to her bevy of graces.

This evening the Sadlers' Wells season commences under the old management, with "Romeo and Juliet," in which Mr. Phelps takes *Mercutio*, and a Miss Caroline Heath, *Juliet*.

MADAME TUSSAUB'S.—The effigy of a man, with whose name the metropolis and the country has been ringing for many weeks, has been, by the indefatigable proprietor of the exhibition in Baker-street, added to his collection. It is almost needless to say that the effigy is that of Dr. Smethurst. The representation of this person has been taken by a very excellent artist, and so full of truth of portraiture is the resemblance that it is difficult at a first glance to believe that the portrait is not the actual existing individual.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

MONDAY—Open at Nine. GREAT FOUNTAINS and entire series of Waterworks.

TUESDAY TO FRIDAY—Open at Ten.

WEDNESDAY.—CONCERT BY FOUR THOUSAND CHILDREN AND ONE THOUSAND ADULTS of the TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.

Admission each day, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

SATURDAY—Open at Ten. CONCERT. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season-Ticket Holders admitted free.

SUNDAY—Open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Last five nights of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, and of the Contested Election.

To commence on the above nights at 7, with Mr. Buckstone's revived *Petite Comedy*, of the HAPPYEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

After which, at 8, THE CONTESTED ELECTION, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Braid, Mrs. Charles Mathews, and Miss E. Weekes will appear. To be followed by OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND. Mr. Gatherwood, Mr. C. Mathews.

Concluding with HALLOWE'E'N, by the Leclercs. Saturday, the benefit of Mr. C. Mathews, and his last appearance, when will be revived THE ROAD TO RUIN. Goldfinch, Mr. C. Mathews; Sophia, Mrs. C. Mathews.

After which PAUL PRY, Paul Pry (first time), Mr. C. Mathews.

On Monday, September 19th, Miss Amy Sedgwick will re-appear.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

MR. JOHN BENNETT'S NEW LECTURES.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, is prepared to receive applications for ENGAGEMENTS FOR HIS NEW LECTURES on 1. "The Chronometer—its past—present—and future;" and 2. "A Month among the Watchmakers of Switzerland." Or for those on "The Watch," and "Women and Watch-work." The Lectures will be profusely illustrated by Models, Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Applications to John Bennett, Watch-manufactory, 65, Cheapside.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, Sept. 10th.

NAPOLEON AND THE VILLA FRANCA TREATY.

THE *Moniteur* of this (Friday) morning publishes a long article explaining the reasons which caused the Emperor to conclude peace, of which the following is a summary:—

"The Emperor of Austria has promised to grant concessions on a large scale to Venetia, but requiring as a condition, *sine qua non*, the return of the Archdukes. The Emperor Napoleon accepted these conditions. It is easy to conceive that, if after the conclusion of the peace, the destinies of Italy had been entrusted to men who had more at heart the future of their common fatherland than little partial successes, the aim of their endeavours would have been to develop and not to obstruct the consequences of the treaty of Villafranca, and then Venetia would have been placed in the same position as Luxembourg with Holland. The Archdukes will not be re-established by foreign forces, but that portion of the treaty of Villafranca not having been carried out, Austria will find herself freed from all engagements taken in favour of Venetia. Instead of a policy of reconciliation and peace, a policy of defiance and hatred will be seen to reappear, which will entail fresh misfortunes. Much, it would appear, is expected from a congress, which we hail with all our wishes, but we strongly doubt that the congress would obtain better conditions for Italy. It would not be right to ask from a great power important concessions without offering equitable compensations. We would be the only way to resolve the difficulty; but Italy must be aware that one power alone makes war for an idea—and that is France, and France has accomplished her mission."

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* also publishes the usual monthly returns of the Bank of France, which shows the following results as compared with the August account:—Increased: Cash, 16½ millions. Decreased: Bills discounted, not yet due, 22½ millions. Advances, 7½ do., Bank-notes, 35½ do., Current Accounts, 3½ do. No alteration in the Treasury balance.

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE.

THE Prince Napoleon quitted Paris yesterday for Auvergne, from whence he will proceed to Switzerland. It is supposed that his journey has reference to the intended interview between the Emperors of France and Austria at the Castle of Arenenberg.

M. de la Guernonniere has left for St. Saver, accompanied by M. Drouart, his principal clerk. The aim of his journey is the intended reform of the law of the press in a more liberal manner.

A telegram from Vienna dated this day (Friday), says that the statement that the Russian Ambassador at this Court had delivered to the Austrian cabinet a note from his Government recommending Austria to seek counsel of the Great Powers, in the settlement of the affairs of Italy, is erroneous.

The conference on the Danubian Principalities will meet again in a few days, its work not being quite completed yet.

The King of the Belgians will arrive at Biarritz about the 14th instant, where he will remain some days.

THE ROMAGNA AND THE POPE.

THE most recent information leads to the belief that the danger of a conflict, which at one time appeared to be imminent between the Papal troops and the Bolognese army, has passed away, at least for the present, the Papal army which was marching upon Pesaro having received orders to halt at Ancona. Several deserters have entered Tuscany and amongst them twelve dragoons. The King of Naples appears has refused to give the Pope the armed assistance which he asked for, and the Duke of Grammont informed his Holiness, after his return from Florence, that he could not reckon upon France to aid him in the restoration of his authority over the Legations.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

THE *Moniteur* contains the following message:—"Tangiers, Sept. 6th.—The Emperor of Morocco is dead. Sadi Mohammed has been proclaimed Emperor at Fez and in Mequinez. Tranquillity prevails at Tangiers."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE Great Eastern got under way at 9.15, this (Friday) morning, wind fresh; and was steaming grandly past Margate at 11 o'clock, a.m. Distance eight miles from shore.

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."
ONE GUINEA PER YEAR,
UNSTAMPED, PREPAID.
(Delivered Gratis.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communications. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

OFFICE.

NO. 18, CATHERINE-STREET,
STRAND, W.C.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

ARBITRATION OR WAR.

THE condition of Italy, and her relations to the rest of Europe, afford an excellent opportunity for testing the much talked-of panacea of arbitration, and for holding a new congress upon principles of justice and human right. The Zurich conference has done all that could be expected: it has both gained time and lost it—the one for Italy and the other for the House of Hapsburg. While diplomats were discussing questions they had no means of settling, the people of Tuscany, Lombardy, the Duchies, and the Romagna were able to make orderly and constitutional arrangements for the declaration of their will and the assertion of their rights; and to do this in a manner which has won for them the respect and admiration of the whole civilized world. But now comes the important question of how Europe will deal with an occasion so full of interest, and one that must entail such lasting consequences upon the human race.

If Austria claims from the French Emperor moral aid to carry out the Villafranca stipulations, and restore the deposed sovereigns, it is on record that whatever may have been the motives or secret desires of Napoleon III., his agents have urged this course so strongly on the Italian people as to create alarm lest he should resort to force. The Italians have done their duty in firmly but respectfully rejecting the advice, and the intention of the French Government is supposed to be neither to use nor to permit the employment of arms in support of pretensions that have no moral basis to stand upon. If Austria would acquiesce in this state of things, matters might settle down quietly for a little while, until some accident gave the Venetians a chance of regaining their independence, which was infamously sacrificed by the First Napoleon in his Campo Formio Treaty, and afterwards by the settlement of 1815. This, however, is not probable. It will only be from fear or actual compulsion that the House of Hapsburg will abandon the cause of the justly and lawfully deposed princes; and a recent telegraph states that she requires a guarantee that Sardinia shall cease from what she chooses to call "secret intrigues in Italy." It is very natural that the Austrian Court should desire a monopoly of "secret intrigues" against the possibility of good government in Italy. She has carried them on with unflinching pertinacity for more than forty years, and to their continuance she looks for the chance of regaining the evil influence she has for the moment lost. Were Sardinia to agree to the spirit of this stipulation, she must abandon the cause of the Tuscans, the Parmese, Modenese, and the Romagnese; she must flatly refuse the annex-

ation which they desire, and she must further formally recognise the right of the Hapsburgs to rule the Venetians against their will. Such a Sardinia as Austria would have—so small in its boundaries, so surrounded by enemies, and so degraded by the surrender of Italian aspirations—could not long preserve an independent existence, and we should soon see a renewal of revolution or war.

Under these circumstances the peace of Europe demands the suppression of Austrian pretensions, and the support of the Italian people in their legitimate demands for permission to manage their own affairs. The treaties of 1815 can no longer be supposed to give Austria any right over Italy, beyond what the people of that country choose to admit. A few despots meeting together could not give away the liberties of nations for all coming time. These are the sentiments of natural equity upon this subject, and strict law would be no more favorable to the claims of Austria, for there is no denying the truth of Lord Palmerston's remark in 1846, when she absorbed the republic of Cracow "that if the Treaty of Vienna is not good on the Vistula it must be equally bad on the Po."

The morality of the case admits of no doubt; but morality is an article too scarce in the cabinets of kings to render it safe to expect that they will act according to its dictates; and the congresses of sovereigns, like those of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona, have usually ended in monstrous assertions contrary to human right. The difficulty of getting the great powers to agree to anything that savours of the principles of freedom is, no doubt, very serious, but if France and England pull well together it is not impossible that what was done for the Belgians at one period may be accomplished for the Italians at another.

The Emperor of the French is too inscrutable a man to justify rash predictions as to his conduct, but his own interests and safety are palpable on the side of fair dealing towards Italy, and a firm alliance with this country. With England under the Tories this might have been impossible, but the composition of the present Cabinet will ensure him a firm British support in any policy that has the wellbeing of Italy for its end. For centuries the national pride of France has been enlisted in endeavours to oppose the influence of Austria beyond her own boundaries, and in the construction of the 1815 treaties the Allied Sovereigns made Austria strong in Italy for the express purpose of weakening France. If, therefore, Napoleon III.—secure from serious danger through English support—will bravely maintain the rights of Italy against the Hapsburgs, he will succeed in raising the influence of France to a higher point than it attained under Louis XIV. or Napoleon I., for his plans will remain a portion of the European system, while theirs were shattered to pieces, and only left on certain pages of history dark stains of blood.

England cannot see a brave nation struggling for liberty without making its cause her own; but, in addition to the attractions of sympathy, we have a positive interest at stake. We can have a solid alliance with a France that does something for the spread of liberal principles; but if the projected interview between Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph should end in a sacrifice of Italy, we may be sure that some further schemes of evil are afloat; and, instead of living under the satisfactory consciousness of peace, we shall struggle gloomily through the entanglement of an armed and uncertain truce.

It was with slowness and difficulty that the Russia of Nicholas could be brought to recognise the independence of Belgium; but the new Russia of the present Emperor, and of the abolition of serfdom, may not be found unwilling to join in a recognition of Italian claims. Imperial France is dancing upon a tight-rope, not less dangerous than that recently stretched across the Falls of Niagara. The army and the people know that the Italian war and policy were failures, if only destined to end in the reimposition of the yoke of Austria, under the flimsy disguise of a restoration of her lieutenants; and if the French Government should under any circumstances acquiesce in this disgrace, it will need some fresh and more dangerous excitement to restore its prestige.

We will not, however, anticipate the advent of fresh mischief and disappointment. The hopeful view is the most prudent as well as the most pleasant;

and it would serve Italy, and promote the alliance with France, if public meetings were held to express sympathy, and give assurance of moral support to those defenders of liberty who maintain in their own country, principles consecrated in ours by the expulsion of the Stuarts.

THE SMETHURST LESSON.

THE Smethurst case has practically decided that henceforth no convict upon whom capital sentence has been passed shall suffer execution if any considerable number of persons doubt that his guilt has been proved and take sufficient pains to make their opinions known. This is the severest blow the gallows has received, and under it, although it may stagger for a time, it must ultimately fall. Those who believe that death penalties for murder conduce to the safety of society, and hold Dr. Smethurst to have been rightly convicted, can scarcely find fault with the Home Secretary for granting a respite during her Majesty's pleasure, which virtually means a remission of the extreme sentence, because it is impossible to conceive that a good moral effect could be produced by the execution of a man, about whose guilt an active controversy agitated the public mind. It is satisfactory to have got so far on the road to humanity and common sense, but it is impossible not to see the farther operation of the principle that has been established. The fact is that doubts come with civilisation, and the hard positive system that fitted a barbarous age is ill adapted to a more advanced state of society.

Our law, in its ignorant savagery, assumes that a jury can in every case arrive at certainty, and declare peremptorily that an accused person is either guilty or not guilty. If juries, in spite of the law, will doubt, the judge tells them to give the prisoner the benefit thereof, and declare him not guilty—a verdict which, notwithstanding their doubts, may be a deliberate falsehood; but justice in horsehair does not mind that, and would rather any day sacrifice truth than tolerate divergence from technical rules. The benefit-of-the-doubt doctrine may be pushed too far, and juries would soon come into disfavour if they acquitted every criminal whose case admitted any portion of the dubious element. In the practical affairs of life, criminal as well as civil, mankind must constantly be content to act upon something less than either moral or mathematical certainty; and it is sufficient to justify a verdict of guilty that, notwithstanding the existence of doubts, the balance of probability lies so far on the other side that the majority of reasonable men would act in opposition to them. It is true that every accused person is entitled to the most accurate consideration of the evidence for and against him, but it is equally certain that, as society advances, it will entertain a more scrupulous regard for human life and human rights, and will not consent to the infliction of punishments that admit of no reversal or compensation without requiring more complete proof than would secure its approbation of a minor penalty.

Bentham long ago proposed that no decree ordering "irreparable change in body condition" should be carried out without express confirmation by an appellate judicatory and a justice minister, and we have now arrived at a state of opinion in which no official confirmation of a death sentence would satisfy the public that a man ought to be hanged if a moral possibility—however infinitesimal—of his innocence remained. The gallows must therefore be restricted to the plainest cases; and as clever criminals usually surround their guilt with circumstances of doubt and mystery that are not entirely unravelled, they will rarely suffer the extreme penalty of the law—which will be reserved for stupid ruffians only, until finally given up. By help of the Smethurst case we have got to a pass in which we can rarely expect to hang a clever rogue, and if we persist in suspending the stupid ones we shall be fairly open to the accusation of punishing folly more severely than crime. The admirers of the gallows who think Mr. Calcraft the best professor of moral philosophy may lament this conclusion, but faith in brutal punishment is fast dying out—even Baron Bramwell will be ashamed of having ordered a poor little boy to be twice put to torture for a venial offence, and military authorities will soon be placed under legal coercion and denied the luxury of tearing soldiers' backs to pieces in a manner so

barbarous as to make many of the spectators faint. The present race of judges may tell us that without the gibbet and a host of minor appliances of a purely vindictive kind, society would not be safe, just as their predecessors declared hanging children for trumpery offences was essential to the security of the state; but public opinion overrules professional prejudices and will not tolerate inflictions that are neither curative nor preventive, and which assume the character of diabolical revenge.

In addition to affording new arguments for the abolition of capital punishment, the *Smethurst* case has excited a strong feeling in favour of courts of appeal in criminal cases on matters of fact. At present (after conviction) appeals really take place in the Home Secretary's office, without publicity or the slightest guarantee for accuracy of method or result. Sir Cornwall Lewis may continue to discharge this part of his functions with care and discrimination, but previous Home Secretaries have played the most fantastic pranks with the prerogatives at their disposal, and the secrecy of the process has protected them from the responsibility that ought to attach to every judicial act. It would no doubt be more satisfactory to have these appeals considered by a properly constituted tribunal, but it will need a good deal of discussion before its precise form and method of procedure can be agreed upon. Some are for a new trial, to give supposed wrongfully-convicted persons a chance of acquittal, but not to afford an opportunity of convicting persons supposed to be wrongfully acquitted. In political cases there are obvious reasons for adhering to the maxim that no one shall be twice tried upon the same charge, but they do not equally apply to ordinary criminal cases. The poverty of most criminals would, however, furnish a reason why they should not be put to the expense of employing counsel for a second defence, and in many instances there would be a virtual denial of justice if they were subject to a second prosecution, unless the burden of their defence was borne by the state. But as punishing the innocent is a greater wrong than allowing the guilty to escape, it must be conceded that the need for courts of appeal to revise convictions is far stronger than for a reconsideration of acquittals. It does not, however, follow, as some have proposed, that a new jury trial should take place in doubtful cases of conviction. It might be sufficient if the judges in bench reconsidered the evidence upon which the conviction was founded, together with any new matter that might be adduced, but it would be more satisfactory if a portion of the court of appeal were composed of persons not having the class prejudices of our criminal judges; and "experts," or persons specially acquainted with technical portions of the evidence might be added with advantage. One thing is certain, that we shall have no peace until suitable legal means are adopted for satisfactorily reviewing criminal decisions, as experience shows that whenever scientific evidence forms the turning-point of a case it may be had in any quantity and to any effect. If one chemist declares his inability to detect a poison, another swears he could have found a thousandth part of the quantity assumed to be present; if one doctor pronounces a set of symptoms to be rare, and to manifest the action of noxious minerals or vegetables, another doctor declares that his patients are in the habit of suffering precisely in the same way from natural causes. There is a sort of professional pride which induces medical men, and especially the least eminent for learning, to meet with great wonders in their career; and no sooner is a fresh disease nicknamed and described in the journals than they feel the same determination to have it in their practice that urges a linendraper to supply his shop with the latest novelty of the season. It would be impossible to describe any symptoms that some of these wondermongers have not seen under totally different circumstances; and until scientific evidence is prepared with more care the public will be bewildered by the assertions or pretensions of rival professors, nor can an ordinary unscientific jury be expected to see their way through the maze of difficulties created when doctors disagree.

OUR MISMANAGEMENT.

The public has been again horrified by military floggings; again informed that soldiers like sailors continually desert; and again terrified by the information that they are still defenceless—that they need stout seamen to stand betwixt them and

danger, and can't get them; and again they find themselves utterly deceived by the confidence they have undeservedly placed in the fifth-rate men, whom they are taught to admire as high-minded statesmen. The *Times*, which is most diligent in working these themes, calls on Mr. Cobden to take the subject of national defence in hand, and try if he can't secure more protection at less cost. It appoints him to the Herculean trust of cleaning out the Augean stables of naval mismanagement. He must be amazingly flattered by being told that he can do what half-a-dozen Admiralties have been unable to perform; but the public will scarcely urge him to undertake the duties of Ministers and their subordinates. Putting him to do their work and leaving them the emoluments carries the system to a climax of absurdity. The public deserve, however, to be outraged by the continued and disgraceful barbarities of flogging and by the alarms of invasion, for they invite by their respect and homage the arrogance and negligence of the know-all's and do-nothing's of the Ministry. Glorious as we are as a nation, we have come to a pretty pass when we pay 60,000,000*l.* a year to have our work done for us, and are continually obliged to do it ourselves; and, instead of being served, are insulted by those who fleece us.

THE PAPER DUTIES—LIGHT FROM JAPAN.

A CURIOUS illustration of the reciprocal influence of nations has just occurred. Captain Sherard Osborne has made the public acquainted with the extraordinary extent to which paper is used by the Japanese, and has thus imparted a fresh interest to the ever-interesting subject of our own paper duties. Trunks, tobacco-bags, cigar-cases, saddles, telescope-cases, the frames of microscopes, water-proof coats, pocket handkerchiefs, towels and dusters, the inner walls of houses, string, and a material like leather, are all made in Japan from simple paper. Each Japanese has his breast pocket stuck full of note paper, and converses, preventing much disorder, by writing rather than by talking. We have not yet got any information as to the quantity of paper consumed by each Japanese, nor as to the mode of making paper in Japan. We can only conjecture, from the extensive use made of it, that it is not subject to a special excise duty, and can only conclude, when we know that, in Europe, paper is made as delicate as gossamer-web and as solid as rock, that the Europeans have not much to learn concerning the manufacture from the Japanese.

The use of paper, utterly unknown amongst savages, and applied to such a vast number of purposes here as well as in Japan and China, both highly civilised, may be taken as an index to civilisation. If it be not as extensively used here as in those countries, while our civilisation is of a higher class than theirs, and our knowledge of the art of paper-making is at least as great as theirs, we can only ascribe the defective use to the continued existence of excise laws or some similar restrictions. Of the connexion betwixt civilisation and the use of paper our own statistics supply illustrations.

The increase of the population in the United Kingdom since 1844, when the returns of the quantity of paper consumed before us begin, may be stated to have been from 26,800,000 to 29,500,000 in 1858, or little more than 10 per cent.; but in this interval the consumption of paper has increased from 104,594,874*lbs.* to 176,298,997*lbs.*, or 68 per cent. We have, however, gradually come to use much thinner paper, and could the increase be estimated in square yards it would be considerably greater than estimated in pounds. That in the same interval the nation has made a great progress in civilisation, has acquired much knowledge, has improved many old, and invented many new arts, and has become more wealthy and refined, is quite certain. Thus, as might be expected from the many uses to which paper is put, and especially from the chief use, as the material on which all printing and writing is done, the consumption of paper has increased with civilisation, and more rapidly than the population.

The excise returns, too, which have just been published for the first half-year of 1859, bring under our notice a very great difference in the quantities of paper manufactured and consumed in the three parts of the united empire.

The following are the figures for the six months:—

	Paper charged with Duty.	Retained for Consumption.
England	79,479,092	72,311,723
Scotland	24,005,803	21,941,181
Ireland	4,170,020	4,368,714
Total	107,654,915	98,621,618

The proportions are similar in successive years. We transcribe the figures for the whole year 1858:—

	Paper charged with Duty.	Retained for Consumption.
England	142,390,168	128,909,067
Scotland	42,612,430	39,512,223
Ireland	7,875,927	7,860,660
Total	192,878,525	176,281,950

Thus England, with a population of 19,500,000, makes per annum betwixt seven and eight times as many pounds of paper. Scotland, with a population of 3,000,000, makes fourteen times as many pounds, and Ireland, with a population of 7,000,000, makes very little more than 1*lb.* for every inhabitant. The consumption of each is in a similar proportion. In addition, we import and retain for home consumption about 1,300,000*lbs.* of paper, making the total consumption of the empire, in 1858, nearly 178,000,000*lbs.* In 1859, should the increase in the first half of the year be equalled by the increase in the second half the total consumption will be not less than 198,000,000*lbs.* Paper serves so many purposes in civilised society, that it is as much a necessity as food; and therefore, taking the empire throughout, the increase of consumption has been very great, notwithstanding the onerous tax. Financiers find in the fact that the tax continues to be productive, and does not entirely overcome the great natural influences which make society progressive—an ample justification for continuing it; but its effects in England and Ireland, considered separately, make us believe that it injures the revenue as well as impedes civilisation.

In 1850 and 1858 the quantities of paper made and consumed in England and in Ireland were as follows:—

ENGLAND.		
	Paper made.	Retained for Consumption.
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
1850....	106,712,953	99,016,890
1858....	142,390,168	128,909,067
Increase 1858....	35,677,215	31,012,717
IRELAND.		
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
1850....	6,719,502	6,719,336
1858....	7,875,927	7,860,660
Increase 1858....	1,156,425	1,141,324

It is possible that Ireland may import paper from England, but this fact does not appear in the returns. According to them, between 1850 and 1858, the make and consumption of paper increased in England between 34 and 31 per cent., they increased in Ireland only 17 per cent. But in relation to England, and in proportion to population, the consumption of paper was, and is, very low in Ireland—and since 1850, when she is supposed to have been rapidly improving, the consumption of paper to approximate her consumption to that of England should have increased more rapidly than that of England; instead of which it has increased only half as fast. It is quite certain that the paper duty has impeded the progress of paper-making in England, and we now see that it has almost arrested the progress in Ireland. The tax, which may be a trifling impediment here, may be ruin there. It has impeded civilisation in England and gone far to stop it in Ireland. How much the gravity and love of order noticed amongst the Japanese, and proportionally amongst the English and the Scotch, are due to the use of paper, and how much the levity and love of disorder noticed among the Irish, are due to being denied the use, we must leave to more calculators than we are to determine. That a tax impedes civilisation is not an influential argument with financiers if they fancy it does not deduct from the revenue; and for their behoof we insist on the fact that the relative slower increase of the manufacture and consumption of paper in Ireland than in England is tantamount to a loss of revenue, as it is unquestionably a relative diminution of prosperity.

The general and increasing use of paper by all civilised people, as now made manifest, is a great social phenomenon—if it be not also a great natural or material phenomenon—not to be lightly

passed over as a mere question of local finance, though this be for us peculiarly interesting. Paper, as the rule, is made from refuse, and all civilised people have found out the means of making it. Water, which plays such a very important part in all the works of creation, is the great menstruum by which this refuse is converted into a mullage. It can then be spread in the thinnest of all possible sheets, except leaf gold; be run or pressed into the finest of moulds, and be hardened like stone, so as to form durable ornaments in our most lasting buildings. To find this very curious art, and the important knowledge which exercising it implies, almost universally practised, is in reality a social phenomenon of the highest interest. Now to advert to the material phenomenon: is the water, let us ask, or the refuse, or the human skill—everywhere apparently similar—the chief agent for bringing about these extraordinary results, making in the end stone (*carton pierre*) out of rags and water? To us it seems a phenomenon closely allied to many which are now engaging the attention of earnest scientific inquirers into natural philosophy, and which we may describe, in our unscientific terms, as changes in the powers and qualities of bodies without any change in their substances other than changes in form. If the conversion of water and rags into stone be rightly classed with these curious phenomena, financiers might as well tax electricity or thought as paper-making. But no argument, drawn either from science or suffering, reaches them. They are callous to all the mischief they inflict. They act on a theory, and no human beings are so impenetrable to reason as theorists determined to make mankind good and happy.

PEDANTS AND PEDAGOGUES.

Once upon a time there was a Jew who united an extreme respect for the law of Moses with an ardent passion for pork. In his case the wish of the wicked alderman was realised. He had the double pleasure of eating pork and sinning. Alas! our Jew was not a member of a corporation, nor had he the callousness of a civic conscience. He was one of the weaker sort, and halted between two opinions—between pork and piety. A pig's face came into his possession: how, it matters not. The temptation was too great; the bacon was so streaky, so tender, and so prime. With trembling hands he cut off a slice, and placed it over the fire. The bacon frizzled gently, the savoury smell filled the room, the heart of the Jew was glad, and the precepts of the law were forgotten. Of a sudden there was a clap of thunder, the unclean food was hastily withdrawn from the fire, and cast out as an accursed thing. The thunder ceased, and the Jew rose from his knees. He sniffed sadly at the fading smell, gazed wistfully at the frying-pan, and then, raising his eyes to heaven, murmured plaintively, "Surely, Father Moses, surely you make a great deal of noise about a very little bit of bacon."

Often and often as this saying of the pork-loving Israelite has come into our minds, we never felt its application so strongly as when we found the daily paper filled with a lengthy discussion as to whether a certain Master Vousden ought or ought not to have been birched. It is true that you must, perforce, "chronicle small beer," when you have no strong ale to talk about. Still, in this case, we think the beer was small—uncommonly small. Meanwhile, with this apology for telling Master Vousden's tale at all, we will tell it as it was told to us. The particulars, indeed, are scanty; much that we should like to have known is barbarously hidden from us. For instance, we feel an extreme curiosity on the point whether Vousden junior were stick-ups or turn-down collars, tail-coats or jackets. Our curiosity is left ungratified. We are not even acquainted with the amount of pocket-money the boy received weekly, or whether he had had the measles or the whooping-cough. All we know with certainty is, that he was a scholar at the King's School, Canterbury; that his father was an officer in the army, and that his schoolmaster's name was Mitchinson. One memorable morning Mr. Vousden, senior, sent a note to the head master, requesting that his son might be allowed leave of absence for the day. On Vousden, junior, presenting the note, he was told in reply that his father's request could not be granted. Unfortunately the denial, though posi-

tive, was couched in ambiguous language. The boy was told he could not be allowed to go "then." The whole dispute, according to Gibbon, between the Homo-ousiasts and the Homoi-ousiasts rested on the insertion of a single letter. The whole Vousden-Mitchinson controversy arose from the insertion of the pleonastic "then."

When young Vousden went home after morning school, he found a message from his father, telling him to come on to the race-course. Such a temptation was sufficient to excuse a boy's playing truant—certainly great enough to excuse a slight amount of casuistry. "Then," the boy argued, "might mean morning school only, and need not necessarily apply to afternoon school as well." The argument was ingenious if not conclusive. At any rate it answered its purpose. Young Vousden joined his father at the races, and we hope enjoyed himself. Sorrow came in the morning. On his return to school he was summoned before Mr. Mitchinson, and informed by the indignant pedagogue that so flagrant a breach of discipline as that of being absent after leave had been refused, would be punished by a public flogging in the afternoon. "Les jours se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas." The French proverb held good with Master Vousden. One day he saw horses whipt to make them run. The next he was to be whipt himself to teach him to stop at home. Boys, too, have a natural objection to being whipt. In itself the operation is not a pleasant one, and the ulterior consequences are equally unpleasant. It is a fact we have observed, whenever a grown-up person meets a schoolboy and is at a loss for something to say, the invariable question is, when were you flogged last? Why, it is hard to tell. You don't ask a casual acquaintance what is the date of the last writ out against him. You don't question a single lady about the number of her false teeth. You don't allude to dead patients in the presence of a doctor; or to ruined clients in the presence of a lawyer. Master Vousden might calculate with absolute certainty, that any middle-aged gentleman he met for the next year or so would ask him when he was going to be birched next, or how many stripes he got? or whether he could sit comfortably? or make some other equally jocular and acceptable remark.

The boy went home and appealed to his father, who was, not very unnaturally, indignant at so severe a punishment for so trifling an offence, if offence there was. Mr. Vousden applied to the schoolmaster, and pleaded that the boy had acted in obedience to his own instructions, but in vain. The fiat had gone forth. In the school-room the authority of the parent was absorbed in that of the teacher; discipline must be maintained; the word of the schoolmaster must be like the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not—and, in short, Master Vousden must either submit to be publicly flogged or expelled the school. An angry correspondence ensued. Neither father nor master would give way; and finally the boy was dismissed the school, unwhipt, impenitent, and unregenerate. The matter was referred to the Dean and Chapter, who, in the true spirit of cathedral beadleism, confirmed the decision of the schoolmaster. The correspondence was sent to the papers, and one morning this week young Vousden, like Lord Byron, awoke and found himself famous.

We own that on the whole our sympathies are with the boy, and not with the master. Of late years an exaggerated opinion of their own dignity has been too prevalent among pedagogues. The story goes, that when William IV. went to visit Westminster during the rule of the late Dr. Busby, the doctor refused to remove his hat in the presence of Royalty, because he conceived his influence with the boys would be lost if once they knew there was anyone in the world greater than himself. The spirit of Dr. Busby is not extinct. Every schoolmaster now-a-days fancies himself a second Dr. Arnold, a great moral teacher, and a law-giver for juveniles. Petty pedantry, like that of Mr. Mitchinson, only serves to lower the true dignity of the profession. At the same time, we own it seems to us a matter of very small importance whether Master Vousden was flogged or not; and we sincerely hope we have heard the last of this youthful martyr to the cause of learning. The bacon is too small for another peal of thunder.

THE TUSCAN DEPUTATION.

THE King of Piedmont has at length received the formal offer of the annexation of Tuscany to the Kingdom of Sardinia. The deputation so long expected has finally arrived at Turin, and been greeted by the Turinese with a fervour of acclamation which leaves no doubt of the wishes of the people. Their demeanour has been such as to demonstrate how gladly they would welcome the Tuscans as fellow subjects. Most fully as the proposed union is known to accord with the desires of Victor Emmanuel himself and the policy of his government, he has found himself obliged to return an evasive answer to the Tuscan deputation. It appears to suit the convenience and wishes of superior powers, that the settlement of the Italian question should be deferred indefinitely, and therefore Tuscany and Piedmont must perforce continue to submit to the delay. The project of a great representative monarchy under the sceptre of the House of Savoy meets with extensive favour throughout the Peninsula, while that of the Italian Confederation, which prevailed in 1849, and is the basis of the peace of Villafranca, seems to be almost universally rejected. The distaste for the Confederation would appear to have arisen from the experience of 1848. Though it was at that time warmly greeted by the people and openly professed by the Italian princes, it was found impossible to realise it; the national movement could not be made to assume that form. At the present moment the want of cordiality and confidence manifested towards each other by the Italian powers, the continuance of Austrian domination in Italy, notwithstanding the promises to the contrary of the French Emperor, and the successes of the late war, the improbability of any change for the better in the theocratic government of the States of the Church, the anti-national policy of the petty princes, whose return to their voluntarily-vacated thrones is strongly opposed by their former subjects, all seem to render a Confederation utterly impracticable at present. The movement which tends to unite the Duchies to the principality of Savoy is neither new nor unlooked for, but is the natural result of the events of the past three centuries. While the other parts of Italy have been subjected to continual decay, corruption, diminution, and estrangement the one from the other, Piedmont has been perpetually extending its boundaries, improving its internal condition, increasing its civil and military resources, and becoming more and more Italian. This tendency of Piedmont to enlarge and progress—more especially after every foreign invasion—to become the initiator and the centre of the Italian union, to win credit, respect, and influence among the other European powers by valour on the field of battle, by political acumen manifested in the congresses of potentates in which she has been permitted to take part since the fifteenth century, may be looked upon as the germ of the nationality of Italy.

Piedmont has long taken her stand as an Italian power. In the seventeenth century she began to be considered the legitimate representative of the whole nation, and openly assumed the defence of the Italian cause. This may be looked upon as mere ambition and state policy, but it was at all events a commendable ambition, and a wise policy. The thought, the desire, the dream of independence was unconsciously nourished by Emmanuel Philibert, by Victor Amedeus II., and again by Charles Emmanuel, who made various leagues and treaties with France, always with a view to the attainment of Italian independence. But independence is a prize to be won, not a gift to be accepted without effort or exertion; and the Italians of former days did not sufficiently appreciate the treasure to become its possessors. They had not yet suffered, laboured, and endured enough to win it. For a hundred years or more the Royalists of Savoy have been standing sword in hand. They have waited until Italy aroused, deserving, and capable of a better destiny, has been offered renewed opportunities of independence. Two grand occasions have presented themselves in little more than ten years. On the first, wars were fought for Italy on Italian soil, and circumstances, not the princes of Savoy, were found wanting. This was undoubtedly the greatest and most important event of modern Italian history. The noble Sardinian race associated its destinies with those of the Italian nation, and awaited a tardy but infallible reward in that supremacy which is deservedly acquired

by loyal service of country, and which affords ever increasing means of serving it still more efficaciously. Thus does one of the oldest, perhaps the oldest of the reigning houses of Europe, so far from becoming effete and incapacitated by age, prove itself the most far sighted, the youngest in hopes, the richest in prospects of future greatness. It may fairly be taken for granted that the project of the great Sardinian kingdom, or the kingdom of Upper Italy, as it is now denominated by its partisans, would never have been thus extensively propagated and firmly rooted in men's minds had it not embodied a real and universal sentiment; if it had not been in unison with that sentiment of Italianism, to borrow a current term of the day, which is the grand motive power of actual events. If the conception of a great representative monarchy under the sceptre of the House of Savoy is the form to which the national movement in Italy tends spontaneously, this form cannot be refused or opposed in the definitive settlement of Tuscan affairs without exposing Tuscan independence to continued peril, and the country to perpetual agitation and convulsion. The Tuscans have offered themselves and their territory to Sardinia without any condition or stipulation whatever. They have laid aside all memories of their former ascendancy in the affairs of the Peninsula, and are quite willing to become merged in Victor Emmanuel's possessions. The reproaches uttered by Massimo D'Azeglio in his *Ultimi Casi*, in reference to the selfish and isolated policy of the Italian municipalities, have now happily lost their point. The employment of their common forces for the attainment of mutually beneficial results seems at length to have become the aim and desire of Italians. They are now willing to place the cause of the nation first, and that of isolated states second. Their aims and views are become far more generous and extended than in past times. Such being the case, it must be the desire of all generous and true-hearted men that they may be allowed to manage their affairs in their own way. It is difficult to conceive the right by which other nations attempt to deprive them of this power when they are doing nothing to violate the security and tranquillity of neighbouring states. The peace of Villafranca, the conferences of Zurich, the arts of diplomacy, the intrigues of pretenders, may succeed in prolonging the present state of uncertainty, or in causing the act of annexation to be looked upon as inopportune and precipitate. It may be that Italy is not yet really ripe for the change, and that the country's good may require the affairs of Tuscany and the Duchies to remain as at present until the disputes are settled among the princes themselves, and the people are left free by their former rulers.

The Piedmontese king cannot have failed to be highly gratified by the voluntary surrender of themselves made by the Tuscans who have thus placed their future in the hands of a man who for ten years past has neglected nothing which could benefit Italy. But it is too much to expect that he should openly reciprocate the regard of the Tuscan people, and immediately take possession of the sovereignty offered him. The actual state of affairs is such that his boldest advisers would hesitate to counsel such a step. The Tuscans have, therefore, no choice but to quietly wait, confiding in their chosen king, and secure that whatever may be his ultimate decision, it will be made with a view to the real advantage and interest of Italy, who has not a warmer friend, or more zealous defender, whether in the cabinet or in the field, than Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

SEPTEMBER, 7th, 1859.—The second declaration of the United German Patriots assembled at Eisenach, is now, with between six and seven hundred signatures attached, published in all the journals. Of the names, but few are known. These are the literary ones of Auerbach, Gerstäcker, and Von Rochan, and the Prussian Constitutionals and democratic of Marthy, Riessen, Saenger, and Breusing, and Schlise Delisch, Von Umrh, Phillips, and Sacolig; and, further, those of Von Bennigsen,

Lucius, Fries and Metz representing the other sections of Germany. This is the last arrow in the patriotic quiver, and discharged with as little effect, I am afraid, as the others. We hear of no meetings nor demonstrations of any kind to second these attempts. The Reform movement is confined entirely to these declarations. There is no faith in the success of the agitation, which has no leading spirit in it. The Free-traders, or, as they denominate themselves, the Political Economists, whose Congress at Gotha, last year, I reported, hold back from this Reform movement, and have resolved to meet in congress, again at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in the course of this month. The Free-traders fear that the Reformers, or United Germans, by attempting too much, will perform nothing. The people of the residence towns are, naturally enough, loth to sink into mere provincial towns, while the landed proprietors are openly opposed to these union tendencies. As subjects of Prussia, they would lose all the importance they at present possess in their circumscribed localities. With the landowners, officials, and shopkeepers of all the different States, actively opposed, or entirely passive, the Free-traders see no prospect whatever of a result to the patriotic exertions of the friends of Reform. On the other hand, the landowners and all the shopkeepers of provincial towns, with the officials and the great mass of labourers and peasantry, are somewhat active upon the free-trade question; it touches the vanity of none and promises equal benefits to all; consequently it is hoped that, by accustoming the people to choose delegates for these Free-trade congresses, they may induce them to raise their voices for a legislative congress to put the resolutions of the Free-trade delegates into force. The Free-trade agitation shows more tenacity of life than could have been anticipated, considering the events which have occurred between its first and its second congress. In fact, many never expected to hear of it again; and it is a proof of the firmness of the leaders of the movement, and of their belief in its ultimate success, that neither the war, nor the peace, which is even worse than the war for all purposes of progress, nor the Reform agitation, nor even the lately got up Schleswig-Holstein cry, have been able to turn them from their object.

Of more immediate importance than these political questions is the havoc made by the cholera, which continues to extend in all directions. The journals complain that the authorities neglect necessary precautions, from fear of its presence in their districts becoming known, and thereby injuring the mercantile interests of their localities. Everybody is talking about it, and privately we hear most awful accounts of its ravages, but the journals for the most part are silent. The disease made its appearance first in Rostock, about the middle of July, on board of a Russian vessel. Since that period more than 300 persons have been carried off by it. For some time it confined itself to the town; isolated cases, however, occurred as was afterwards discovered, in some of the neighbouring villages. Towards the end of July a day-labourer of Striesenow, an estate lying between Güstrow and Laage, came to Rostock to attend the funeral of his son-in-law who had died of the cholera; this labourer, on his way home, was seized with the same disease and expired a few hours after his arrival at Striesenow. From here the disease was carried to Kneegendorf and Spontendorf. On both estates the people were in the heat of harvest, and consequently in continual contact with each other. The disease spread here with frightful rapidity, raging with an intensity of virulence as was never known before in Northern latitudes. In Spontendorf more than half the population was exterminated. During the first week of August the town of Laage, as also the estates and villages of Dröllitz, Dieckhof, Karleput, Lübsin, Pölitz and others, were infected by personal contact with other villagers. Some towns, however, in the midst of these places, by wisely cutting off all intercourse with the outer world, managed to exclude the contagion. A labourer from Spontendorf infected Güstrow, in which place more than 100 have died since. About the 10th ult. a soldier on furlough from Rostock arrived at Viltz, a village near Tessin, was attacked by the cholera and died, since then fifty at that place have been destroyed. These, and many other examples are sufficient to show the contagious nature of the disease, and deserve the attention of all ports and towns in any way connected with Rostock and the inland towns of Mecklenburg. Hamburg has already suffered, and we hear now of several cases on the banks of the Weser. The Government of Mecklenburg has lately prohibited the customary autumn fairs this year, and the district authorities have received orders to proceed with the greatest caution in accepting recruits for the military service of the country, taking care to keep the

men of the infected districts separate till all symptoms of the disease have disappeared.

While the northern journals are devoting their columns to reform declarations, those of the south are occupied with ecclesiastical questions, more especially with the prospects which are opened out for the relief of the Protestant church in the Austrian dominions. The *Ost Deutsche Post* expresses satisfaction that the great majority of Catholics evince a desire to see the promises held out to the Protestants fulfilled to the utmost extent of religious freedom. In speaking of Protestantism in Austria, people's thoughts naturally turn to Hungary, under the supposition, very generally entertained by Germans and foreigners, that Hungary is the chief, if not the only quarter where Protestants are numerous; and that any toleration or favour shown to Protestantism by the Government, is nothing more than an endeavour to conciliate the Hungarians, and that the Protestant element in the Crown domains is so trifling as not to be deserving of any consideration. It may not be superfluous at this moment to submit some statistical notices of the Protestant church in Austria to the attention of the public in England. In the kingdom of Hungary proper, there are not more than 2,196,816 Protestants, 1,450,090 belonging to the Reformed Church, and 743,726 Lutherans. The Protestants consequently comprise one-fourth of the entire population of the kingdom, and the more important as appertaining to the intelligent and wealthier middle class. They form a complete ecclesiastical organisation, guaranteed by ancient and modern charters, and require nothing more than to be placed on an equality with the Roman Catholic Church. In Transylvania, containing a population of 2,073,737 souls, there are 543,634 Protestants, of whom 297,419 are of Reformed Church, 199,360 Lutherans, and 46,272 Unitarians. In the Wojwodship of Servia, among a population of 1,574,440 individuals, there are 78,345 Protestants of both confessions. In the military frontier lands there are 15,381, but in Croatia and Slavonia only 4,831 Protestants. Among the Crown domains belonging to the Germanic Confederation, Silesia has the greatest number of Protestants viz., 60,783. Then follow Bohemia with 90,000; Moravia, 52,140; Upper Austria, 18,511; Carinthia, 17,900; Lower Austria, 20,000; Styria, 5,800; and the Coastlands only 1,500. In the Ukraïn there are but 139; in Tyrol, about 124. In Salzburg are settled 176. Of the other Crown domains, Galicia contains a Protestant population of no less than 24,580. In the Bukovina there are 7,280; in Venetia about, 400; in Dalmatia only 15. Protestant Austria is thus represented by a population of more than three millions. Protestantism in Hungary, in Transylvania, and in the Wojwodship of Servia, from the number and position of its professors, stands as an element on an equality with other Confessions, and may, setting aside its natural and positive rights, demand, on this account its perfect freedom. The ideas, therefore, that the intended or rather promised toleration or liberation is favour to Hungary alone is totally erroneous.

The white coats of the Austrian army are about to be abolished. With the increase of the infantry regiments of the line from 62 to 80, a new uniform will be introduced, and patterns have already been submitted to the Emperor at Laxenburg. The whole of the eighty regiments will receive as quickly as possible the new uniform, which will be a coat of silver grey (pike grey) and grey trousers. The cuffs of the coats will be red, bordered with black braid.

The Prussian are trying experiments with infantry armed with the Zündnadelgewehr (igniting needle gun) against a movable target which advances towards the infantry with the same rapidity as attacking cavalry. The idea was borrowed from an English book of travels in South Africa.

On the point of closing my letter, my attention has been called to a comical, and yet painful instance of the German laws regulating trade. Your readers already know, through the columns of THE LEADER, that in most parts of Germany the ancient guild laws still flourish in all the selfishness and folly of the ignorant robber ages; and that since last autumn the congress of political economists at Gotha have made the abolition of these guilds their chief task. During the disastrous effects of the cholera in Mecklenburg, as already described, it happened that in some towns there were not undertakers enough to provide coffins, therefore the public, anxious to get rid of the pest breeding corpses, sought the aid of the joiners and carpenters, but no sooner did the undertaker's guild become acquainted with the fact, than they claimed their privileges, and prohibited this useful, and indeed absolutely necessary work. It has been said that a man need never trouble himself during life about his burial, for that his neighbours, for their own health and comfort, would perform that task for him; but this, it would appear from the foregoing example, can only apply to countries unprovided with trade corporations.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MR. R. PANIZZI, of the British Museum, has just passed through Turin on his way to Parma and Modena. Mr. Panizzi is a native of Brescello, in Modena, and his fellow-countrymen proposed to elect him as a deputy to the National Assembly of Modena, but he refused. His object in coming to Italy was to visit his native place and to thank his fellow-countrymen; but some of the Turin papers ascribe his visit to another cause, and say that he is an agent of the British Government.

Mr. W. Dyce, R.A., has received the first prize of £50, at the Liverpool Academy Exhibition, for his picture of "The Good Shepherd."

New York papers mention the report that Alfred Tennyson contemplates a tour in the United States during the approaching autumn. Tom Taylor, the dramatist, it is also said, will favour the Americans with his presence about the same time. His play of the "American Cousin" gained him a reputation at New York which will ensure him a hearty welcome.

The chroniclers of non-political events at Paris are loud in their praises of Victor Hugo's forthcoming work, with the sight of which, as the saying is, they have been favoured. It is called "La Légende des Siècles," and is described as the first complete series of an immense work which may be continued as long as the poet lives. It begins with "Le Sacre de la Femme," in other words, the "Maternity of Eve." In the course of the poem the reader is carried through the leading epochs of the world's history up to the seventeenth century. The style and colouring are greatly applauded.

The good will of the *Bengal Hurkaru* newspaper and of the *New Era and Press*, also the presses, types, &c., connected with the above papers, the outstanding bills, the books comprising the late *Hurkaru* library, and the *Bengal Hurkaru* premises, are to be sold by public auction, on an early day. There is also a rumour current that the *Englishman* newspaper is to be sold to another party. Mr. Harry still continues the latter journal, and the *Hurkaru* has fallen into the hands of a barrister. The *Pharis* has very much improved of late, and has a large circulation.

Under the name of the "London Arabic Literary Fund," an undertaking of an educational and civilising tendency for the many millions speaking the Arabic tongue is being started in London by a Syrian gentleman named Antonius Ameuney. Mr. Ameuney will make an appeal to the British public for the means of establishing an Arabic newspaper in London, which will be sent to every country where the Arabic language is spoken, and there gratuitously distributed amongst all classes. The objects which are to be promoted are to neutralise the great efforts made by France for the aggrandisement of her influence in the East, by means of the clerical, scholastic, and journalistic machinations which she has set on foot; and, to infuse as much as possible into the Arabian mind the ideas and sentiments which generally prevail among the Anglo-Saxon race. Mr. Ameuney was educated at King's College, London.

TUSCANY IN 1840 AND IN 1859. By T. Adolphus Trollope.—Chapman and Hall.

COUNTLESS are the books that accumulate on the subject of Italy, but among them one more valuable than the present cannot be found. Mr. Trollope, by his intelligence and long residence in Italy, has thoroughly qualified himself to speak with authority. He has also been present lately at those quiet manifestations in Tuscany which are likely to result in its union with Piedmont. It is to his latter experiences that we shall chiefly direct attention. The story of 1849 is sufficiently known. Lord Normanby falls very deservedly under Mr. Trollope's lash, for having denounced, in his place in Parliament, the little work entitled "Toscana e Austria," as "very reasonable, but also as very tedious."

The draft of a letter from Radetzki to the Grand-Duke, bearing date 2nd February, 1849, is terribly compromising to the Austrian cause. In it, he proposes to subdue "the demagogues of Sardinia," and then to fly to his aid with 30,000 of his own brave troops, and replace him on the throne of his ancestors. That this letter had something to do with the Grand-Duke's retirement from Siena, and refusal to sign the law for the *Costituente* there is little doubt. The Grand-Duke went direct to Santo Ruffano from Siena, — a place of refuge well selected with a view to the facilities it offered

for unobserved escape to some still more secure and distant asylum. But why dwell on this? On 23rd March, the battle of Novara was lost, and the history of the last ten years then commenced. Ten years! The fortresses of despotism, like the walls of Troy, have endured even so long a siege. These ten years, says Mr. Trollope, have done the work of half a century. "The men of '59 look back on the men of '48 with the feeling and ideas of a posterity enriched and matured by the life and experience of more than a generation."

"Both men and nations live fast in these latter days. And truly in the history of mankind it would be difficult to find a period of ten years, which had produced by its lapse changes in the feelings, opinions, and sentiments—it might almost be said, in the character—of a nation, so notable and so important. No more childish braggadocio of 'Italia farà da se!' Italy knows that she is weak, and she knows why she is so, and intends that the knowledge should turn to means of future strength. No more insane rejoicings, with perpetual 'Te Deums' to serve the childish crowds for a gratuitous theatrical exhibition; no more rioting, threatening, speechifying, and scrawling on the walls! But united effort, directed knowingly, and with intelligent, unbending purpose, to one great end; unanimous postponement of all differences and minor questions whatsoever to the achievement of this; an amount of personal and national self-denial worthy of all praise; above all, an amended conception of the mutual relative position of the Papacy and the nation, a total and final awakening from all dreams of basing an Italian nationality, or basing anything whatever, on that quicksand, ever shifting, yet ever unvaryingly fatal to everything approaching it; and withal a wise determination, despite all strong temptations to the contrary, to defer all consideration of this hideous internal gangrene, till liberation from external oppression shall have been attained."

It is really wonderful. Little, at the beginning of this year when all was fear and doubt, did men expect that events would travel so fast; nay, even the peace of Villafranca gave no assurance that so much had been done, that so little remained to do; yet it is quite evident that the game was then won, though the chessboard was not cleared. The skilful victor would not trouble himself about needless moves; but pointing to the inevitable, the fatal result, closed the contention, which had ceased to be doubtful, and therefore to be amusing.

Mr. Trollope gives the passages from "Toscana e Austria," which to Lord Normanby were so "tedious" as well as "treasonable." He charges his lordship with accepting, for his client the Grand-Duke, the acts of the Austrian invaders. Reproaches must therefore fall on him. Leopold the Second, and his Austrian relatives, are so bound up together that to reject and protest against the interference of the latter is treason against the former. On the other point he says:—

"As for the tediousness of the unquestionably long account, one can on that score more readily sympathise with the feelings of Austria's advocate. A long long bill, rigidly scored up, every one of the numerous articles in which must be paid for, is, it must be owned, a very tedious document to the debtor, when the day of payment has come. But now that that day—long waited for and patiently—has arrived at last; now that Austria must balance her accounts with long-suffering humanity; now that Nemesis will wait no longer; it is idle to talk of the disagreeableness of the articles in the long indictment against her, if the truth of them cannot be denied."

"Can it be wondered at that, when there came a chance for a blow at this insolent oppressor, who had added contumely to injury, and the most cynically arrogant assertion of might against right, to the haughty assumption of superiority—can it be wondered at that the Tuscan youths rushed to the volunteering rolls, to secure the chance of an opportunity of laying one of those insolent heads low? Can it seem surprising that a government, which was known to sympathise with the foreign oppressor instead of with the nation, should have been swept out of the way by the current of the national wrath? Of what use could it be supposed to be for the diplomatists and public writers of other countries to preach to the Italians of the possibility, that French intervention might perhaps end by making itself onerous and oppressive before it could be got rid of? 'Away with such prating!' would have been the unanimous Italian reply; 'away with prating about the contingencies of possible evils to one smarting under intolerable ills

present. He that will help me to strike down the Austrian is my friend—he, and none other! For the rest, change, be it what it may, can but benefit me. I may defy him to make my lot worse than it is.'

"For had not Austria assiduously employed the ten years of hard schooling that had to intervene between the revolution, which was a failure, and the revolution, which ought to be a success, in teaching Italy where to strike the only blow that could break her chain?—in making it evident even to the artisan in the workshop and to the peasant in the vineyard, how grievously they had erred in suffering jealousy of royalty, or any other dividing feeling, or trust in the dream of a regenerated Papacy or in the promises of their own sovereigns, to weaken the national effort by misdirecting any portion of it to any other object, than the one primal need of freeing Italy from the gripe of Austria? Austria has taught the lesson well. She has preached unity to the Italians in perhaps the only manner in which it could have been made thoroughly a part of the national mind in the short space of ten years. This time there was no mistake, and no doubting, no disputations, and no division. Italy delivered from the Austrian. This was the programme. It was the condition of allegiance to the actual sovereigns; the sole test of friendship or hostility to Italy. Artfully has it been endeavoured to divert the Italians from their scope by raising questions respecting the ulterior fortunes of Italy; questions which are felt there to be subordinate in interest only to the all-absorbing one of freedom from Austria. But they have been felt to be subordinate. With rare prudence and self-restraint, the Italians have refused to be led away from the great object. Afterwards! is the only answer to all invitations to discuss such matters."

"The schooling has been a rough one; but the lesson has been learnt; and the reward, it is hardly too soon to say—(July 13th, 1859)—has been won."

Mr. Trollope prints documents to prove what Lord Normanby denied, that sealed instructions for firing on the people were opened, though they were not obeyed. The troops had previously come to an understanding with the people, therefore the documents referred to were dead letters, though they had been carefully preserved "in the care of the commandant of the fort, to be read in case of alarm." Atrocious papers, these! Oh Italy! from what sanguinary tyrants hast thou been delivered!

"It is proved, therefore, beyond the possibility of doubt or denial, not only that 'the Grand-Duke had organised a plan of firing on his subjects,' but that it was his wish and intention—or at least that of his son—to put that plan into execution. The military organisation of this plan in its details; the position to be taken up by the batteries; the calmness and regularity enjoined on the soldiers when firing, one file on each side of a street, into the opposite windows, on the families of the citizens, for fear of wasting their ammunition; the orders to afford all respectable inhabitants, 'such as functionaries and place-holders under Government,' an opportunity of retiring with them to a place of safety; all this may be read in the documents Nos. 1, 2, 3 of the Appendix. Further, if any doubt remain on the mind of any person whether, it were really the intention of the Arch-Duke, that the orders for firing on the people should be forthwith put in execution, the reply made by Lieutenant Angiolini to his Highness, and the rejoinder of the latter, are on record to prove the fact beyond the possibility of cavil:

"I answered him, Highness, permit me to speak to you frankly and loyally. The measures which have just been read, cannot be carried into effect, because the troops will not fire on the people. Highness, you and all the royal family have been deceived hitherto by those who have made you believe the contrary."

"To which the Archduke rejoins—'E Noi!'—'And what is to become of us!'"

"Organised a plan of firing on his subjects; why it was the trust in which they had lived! 'You had been made to believe all this time,' says the officer, driven by the extraordinary stress of circumstances into speaking truth to an Imperial Highness, 'that your troops would on command fire on the people. You have been deceived, for they will not do it.' And the young prince, though not arrived at adult years, yet having learned among the first and most unchangeably normal of the laws surrounding him, the position of an Austrian Arch-Duke among Italian subjects, and the conditions of such an existence, exclaims, 'What then is to become of us!'"

"What indeed could become of Imperial Grand-Dukes and other Highnesses, when troops would no longer fire on their subjects? One thing only,

—if happily the generosity of the *canaille* will be so long-suffering with them as to permit it,—one thing only,—speedy vanishing! disappearance behind the sunny Tuscan horizon hills, into that black Austrian north from which they came;—disappearance, so that their place shall know them no more, and a rapidly rising growth of civilisation and progress may shortly obliterate all trace of them, even as kindly nature's green mantle of herbage springs quickly to hide the scars with which man's violence mark the earth!"

Our readers have now a sufficient notion of the book before us; what it means; in what interest it is written; and what objects it is likely to assist. It may be taken itself as an earnest of the liberation of the Italian Peninsula. "Europe will never attempt to re-impose the late Austrian dynasty by force on Tuscany." Such is the author's concluding thought; that thought events are swiftly converting into a certain fact. A little while, and Italy is free.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SAMUEL CROMPTON, Inventor of the Spinning Machine called the Mule.

By Gilbert J. French.—Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THESE memoirs formed the substance of two papers read to the members of the Bolton Mechanics' Institution, of which Mr. French is the President. He seems to have chosen this theme because of its practical lesson. It presented a subject of serious reflection to working men:—

"Holding up much for their encouragement, there is also in it much of warning, as it demonstrates that natural ability of the highest order, even when supported by education, industry, sobriety, and frugality, does not exonerate any man from the duty of acquiring a knowledge of his fellow-men, and of learning how to deal with them in the business of life. His practical disregard of this knowledge was the stumbling-block that impeded every action of Samuel Crompton's life. Had he studied human nature with one tithe of the persevering skill and energy with which he devoted himself to his mechanical pursuits, his name would have ranked now among the highest in the nation, and his posterity among the wealthiest of its commercial aristocracy."

It was in 1774 that Crompton commenced the experiments which "eventuated" in the invention of the "Mule." He constructed the machine of wood, with the aid of a scanty supply of tools. But he was known to frequent a small wayside smithy, and was there "used to file his bits of things." Riots against machinery occurred about this time, both before and after. The approaching changes in trade and manufacture alarmed the middle and even upper classes as well as the lower. Crompton took his yet unacknowledged machine to pieces, and concealed the various parts in a garret; and after a few weeks put them together again.

"But in the course of the same year the Hall-i'-th'-Wood wheel was completed, and the yarn spun upon it used for the manufacture of muslins of an extremely fine and delicate texture."

"It must have been about this time that Samuel became possessed of that object of honourable ambition to all young working men, a silver watch, the fruit of his own labour. It is said that the earliest earnings obtained from the new wheel were devoted to this purpose.* The watch was made expressly for him by George Hodson of Bolton at an expense of five guineas. Crompton paid many visits to the maker's shop while it was in progress, and watched the work with great interest and some impatience; it was his constant companion during the fifty years of his after life."

"Though he encountered and overcame many serious difficulties during the five eventful years we have spoken of, yet in the latter half of them he enjoyed a full measure of human happiness, for during that period he met with, courted, and married his amiable and excellent wife Mary Pimlott. She was the daughter of a Mr. Pimlott who resided at New Heys Hall,† near Warrington. This gentleman had been a West India merchant in partnership with his cousin, one of the Mathers of Ratcliff Bridge. They possessed two ships, in which Mr. Pimlott exported oatmeal, sending it to his partner who resided abroad. Of the nature of the returns he received, nothing is known except one item only (and that probably an unprofitable one), a monkey, which was

long retained and became a favourite in the family. During the time that Mr. Pimlott rented New Heys Hall that property was litigated, and, unfortunately for him, he supported the unsuccessful claimant by advancing money and pledging his credit to assist him in the lawsuit. As a natural consequence of this imprudence Mr. Pimlott was ruined and died broken-hearted. This probably caused his daughter to reside with friends at Turton, where ample and profitable employment could be obtained by spinning on Hargreaves' jenny. In this art she was particularly expert—a circumstance which is said to have first attracted young Crompton's attention towards her. She was a very handsome dark-haired woman, of middle size and erect carriage, though of somewhat delicate constitution, and was possessed of great power in the perception of individual character—so much so indeed as to be almost gifted with an additional sense, "something like Scotch second sight, by which she could tell a rogue in an instant, and warn her family to have nothing to do with him."‡ They were married at the parish church of Bolton on the 16th of February, 1780, by the Rev. James Folds, the witnesses being John Orrell, a name still common in the neighbourhood, and James Livsey.† The officiating clergyman, best known as Parson Folds, was a popular and somewhat eccentric character in Bolton during a great part of Mr. Crompton's career; and their families became ultimately connected by the marriage of Mr. Crompton's son James to a relative of Mr. Folds.

"Samuel Crompton took his wife home to the Hall-i'-th'-Wood, but not to reside with his mother. The young couple set up their humble establishment in a cottage attached to the old Hall, though he continued to occupy one or more of the large rooms in the mansion; and in one of these he now operated upon the mule with the utmost secrecy, and with a success which startled the manufacturing world by the production of yarn which, both in *fineness* and *firmness*, had hitherto been unattainable by any means or at any price. The new wheels were thus triumphantly successful, and promised their inventor an ample fortune. Possessed of them and their secret; blessed with a wife whom he ardently loved; with youth, health, and a spirit full of high and well-based hope; his prospects in life were at this time singularly brilliant and promising."

He spun his yarn for some time in secret, and got fabulous prices per pound for it, and lived daily expecting a fortune:—

"To a man of his industrious habits, with a modest and retiring disposition, quite unaccustomed to any expensive enjoyments, and having no higher ambition than to spin the very best yarn in the trade through a quiet life of comfort and content, there appeared at first sight no possible cause to prevent the full realisation of his moderate wishes; but, paradoxical as it may appear, it is simply the truth that the wonderful perfection of his principle of spinning was mainly instrumental in depriving him of that harvest which he had so laboriously tilled and sown and watered. The demand for the new yarn was so extensive and so urgent that the supply from the Hall-i'-th'-Wood could not satisfy one hundredth part of it, and daily and hourly that demand increased. The consequence was that the old Hall was besieged by manufacturers and others from the surrounding districts—many of whom came to purchase yarn, but many more prepared to penetrate the mystery of the wonderful new wheel and to discover the principle of its operations by any means in their power. All kinds of stratagems were practised to obtain admission to the house; and when this was denied many climbed up to the windows outside by the aid of harrows and ladders to look in at the machine. Crompton erected a screen to protect himself from this kind of observation, but even that did not at all times serve the intended purpose. One inquisitive adventurer is said to have ensconced himself for some days in the cockloft, where he watched Samuel at work through a gimlet hole pierced through the ceiling. He was in this way subjected to all kinds of impertinent intrusion and annoyance, so that he was unable to prosecute his labour with comfort and advantage."

Arkwright contrived to pay a surreptitious visit to Crompton's place, and get sight of the machine. The latter soon saw the impossibility of retaining his secret. He had no patent, nor the means of one. He therefore gave it to the public; but not unconditionally. His agreement with the contractors, however, was so loose that he only gained fifty pounds by it. In his own words, he "re-

ceived as much by way of subscription as built him a new machine with only four spindles more than he had given up—the old one having forty-eight, the new one fifty-two spindles." Many of the subscribers refused to pay their guinea. They treated him shamefully. Such treatment operated ill on his personal character, and produced in him distrust of even his best friends. For some time, however, notwithstanding the competition he had now to encounter, his yarn continued to command high prices, and was of greater excellence than his neighbours'. The first Sir Robert Peel came to inspect his process, and there is reason to believe would have proposed a partnership, but for Crompton's indomitable spirit of independence. The following is painful:—

"It may well be supposed that about this time, when every person who possessed a mule worked upon it most profitably, that Crompton its inventor, the oldest and most experienced spinner upon the machine, would have succeeded at least as well if not much better than any of his neighbours. But once again his celebrity thwarted his reasonable hopes. He spun indeed the best and finest yarn in the market, and continued to obtain the highest price for it, but his production was restricted to the work of his own unassisted hands (an increasing family having deprived him of the aid of his wife); for, whenever he commenced to teach any new hands to assist him in his work, no matter how strictly they were bound to serve him by honour, by gratitude, or by law, so soon as they acquired a little knowledge and experience under his tuition, they were invariably seduced from his service by his wealthy competitors,—the very same men, in many instances, who had previously so unfairly possessed themselves of the secret of his invention. He has thus recorded the facts of this additional injustice: "I pushed on, intending to have a good share in the spinning life, yet I found there was an evil which I had not foreseen, and of much greater magnitude than giving up the machine—viz., that I must always be teaching green hands, employ none, or quit the country; it being believed that if I taught them they knew their business well. So that for years I had no choice left but to give up spinning, or quit my native land. I cut up my spinning machines for other purposes." On one occasion when much incensed by a repetition of this injustice, he seized his axe and broke his cordage machine in pieces, remarking "They shall not have this too."† This treatment he felt as a cruel aggravation of previous ill-usage, and it tended to increase the feeling of misanthropy which was already ranking in his mind. It thus appears that this meritorious but unfortunate man—in utter despair of advancing his own position in life by the aid of his transcendent invention, which while bringing fortunes to hundreds, bread to thousands, and increased comfort to millions round about him, left him and his family nevertheless in comparative poverty—was compelled to renounce the use of his mules, and to betake himself to his original occupation of weaving, or at least to spin only such yarn as he could employ in his own looms as a small manufacturer. This bitter necessity must have been doubly painful to him, as it occurred about the same time that David Dale of Lanark first employed water power to turn the mule frames, thus greatly increasing their importance and value; and also by the fact that Sir Richard Arkwright, who died soon after, left enormous wealth in land, money, mills, and machinery to his two children.‡

Mr. French thus contrasts the characters of Crompton and Arkwright:—

"Crompton's start in life was made from a much more favourable position than Arkwright's. A carefully-nurtured only son, his early education was excellent, and during his long life he persevered in acquiring knowledge. By continued self-education, based upon his excellent school tuition under Barlow, he had made himself conversant with algebra and trigonometry. He was a good mathematician, and so expert in arithmetical calculations as to be frequently consulted in disputes on such matters. He was an accomplished musician, and with much knowledge of the science and great practical skill in playing on various instruments. Handel and Corelli were his favourite composers; and his musical friends so well knew his power as a timist that they chose him leader of their concerts and practi-

* Extract from a letter written by Samuel Crompton.

† Mr. Crompton's son James was present at the time, and has frequently mentioned this circumstance to his widow, and to his son, by whom the information is communicated. Crompton had a favourite small axe, which he used in constructing the first mule, and probably also for the destruction of the second. This axe has been preserved, and treasured as a relic by a family in the neighbourhood, who knew and esteemed him. It was exhibited to the mechanics of Bolton on the occasion of his author's second lecture on the "Life and Times of Samuel Crompton."

‡ Sir Richard Arkwright died on the 2nd of August, 1792, in his 60th year.

* This watch is preserved as a precious relic of his ancestor by Samuel Crompton, Esq., of Cavendish-place, Manchester, grandson and nameson of the inventor of the Mule. Mr. Crompton kindly permitted it to be exhibited to the audience on the occasion of the first portion of this biography being read to the mechanics of Bolton.

† New Heys Hall is situated about midway between Newton-le-Willows and the village of Winwick. The name of Pimlott is still to be met with in that locality.

* From the recollection of her eldest son, the late Mr. George Crompton.

† At the present time the most opulent and influential inhabitants of Bolton are spinners; but when Crompton was married, weaving was considered an occupation of higher social position; consequently, though the new wheel was then completed, he signed his name in the church books as a "weaver."

meetings.* Next to music he delighted in mechanics, and spent much time in inventing and constructing with his own hands implements for his trade, and even articles of domestic furniture. He took much pleasure in the practice of his own art, and had an honourable pride in spinning the finest yarn and weaving the most delicate muslins in the trade. No man however can excel in all things, and it was Mr. Crompton's misfortune to undervalue and disregard that practical knowledge of the world and of men which is essentially necessary for success in any business. This rendered him quite unable to dispose of his yarn and muslins when he had made them, however great their intrinsic value. His naturally shy disposition, moreover, had been increased and his temper injured by the cruel injustice which had so frequently blighted his hopes when in the bud. This peculiarity of character may be best understood from his own words: "I found to my sorrow I was not calculated to contend with men of the world; neither did I know there was such a thing as protection for me on earth! I found I was as unfit for the task that was before me as a child of two years old to contend with a disciplined army."† And such was indeed the fact. When he attended the Manchester Exchange to sell his yarns of muslins, and any rough-and-ready manufacturer ventured to offer him a less price than he had asked, he would invariably wrap up his samples, put them into his pocket, and quietly walk away.‡ He was never either in want or in debt. Frugality was the custom of the time, and he practised it faithfully in his own person and taught it to his family. Utterly averse to speculation, he was well content with a moderate and regular profit in his business transactions when he could obtain it.

How different the character and the career of Sir Richard Arkwright! The thirteenth child of a family steeped to the lips in poverty, he was turned into the world without education, which in after life he never found time to acquire. Trained to a servile handicraft, and without a shilling of capital, the position from which he raised his fortunes had not one of the advantages enjoyed by Crompton; but to compensate for this he possessed an indomitable energy of purpose which no obstacle could successfully oppose, a bronzed assurance that enabled him unabashed to meet and to thrust aside either circumstances or men when they stood in his way, an unscrupulous hand to grasp and appropriate the ideas and unpatented inventions of others, a rude health that enabled him to work or travel when others slept, and an undaunted spirit for speculation,§ prepared to accept success or failure without any visible effect on his mind or temper. Thus their functions and career in life were singularly different, while both were benefactors to the human race."

What we have already given of this book suggests the whole outline. For the details we must refer the reader to the work itself; which he will find thoroughly up to the mark, highly useful for the purpose intended, profitable reading for all, instructive, suggestive, and interesting. The niggardly grant of 5,000*l.* ultimately voted to Crompton for his invention by Parliament is deservedly condemned and illustrated, in terms of scorn that may deter future Governments from similar injustice.

REMINISCENCES OF SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER. By E. B. Ramsay, M.A., F.R.S.E.—Edinburgh and Douglas.

This is the third edition, much enlarged, of an amusing work, which is versant with Scotch anecdotes and Scotch humour; the object being, in the words of the dedication, "to fix and preserve a page of our domestic national annals, which, in the eyes of the rising generation, is fast fading into oblivion." Many fresh anecdotes are, we are told, introduced. The field is extensive and not yet exhausted. We could wish that more labourers were enlisted in the service. Here are some remarks that justify quotation:—

"IV. We come next to reminiscences chiefly connected with peculiarities which turned upon our Scottish language, including, of course, change of dialect and expressions. Now this is a very impor-

tant change, and affects in a greater degree than many persons would imagine the general modes and aspect of society. I suppose at one time the two countries of England and Scotland were considered as almost speaking a different language, and I suppose also, that from the period of the union of the crowns the language has been assimilating. We see the process of assimilation going on, and ere long amongst persons of education and birth very little difference will be perceptible. With regard to that class a great change has taken place in my time. I recollect old Scottish ladies and gentlemen who regularly spoke Scotch. It was not, mark me, speaking English with an accent. No; it was downright Scotch. Every tone and every syllable was Scotch. For example, I recollect old Miss Erskine of Dun, a fine specimen of a real lady, and daughter of an ancient Scottish house. Many people now would not understand her. She was always the lady, notwithstanding her dialect, and to none could the epithet vulgar be less appropriately applied. I speak of thirty years ago, and yet I recollect her accost to me as well as if it were yesterday. "I did na ken ye were i' the town." Taking words and accent together, an address how totally unlike what we now meet with in society. Some of the old Scottish words which we can remember are delicious; but how strange they would sound to the ears of the present generation! Fancy that in walking from church, and discussing the sermon, a lady of rank should now express her opinion of it by the description of its being "but a hummelcorn discourse." Many living persons can remember Angus old ladies who would say to their nieces and daughters, "Whatna hummel-doddie of a mutch hae ye gotten?" meaning a flat and low-crowned cap. I profess myself an out and out Scotchman. I have strong national partialities—call them if you will national prejudices. I cherish a great love of old Scottish language. Some of our pure Scottish ballad poetry is unsurpassed in any language for grace and pathos. How expressive, how beautiful are its phrases! You can't translate them. Take this example of power in a Scotch expression to describe what is in human life, and it is one of our most familiar ones; as thus,—we meet an old friend, we talk over bygone days, and remember many who were dear to us both, once bright and young and gay, of whom some remain, honoured, prosperous, and happy—of whom some are under a cloud of misfortune or disgrace—some are broken in health and spirits—some sunk into the grave; we recall old familiar places—old companions, pleasures, and pursuits; as Scotchmen, our hearts are touched with these remembrances of

Auld Lang Syne. Match me the phrase in English. You can't translate it. The fitness and the beauty lie in the felicity of the language. Like many happy expressions, it is not translatable into another tongue, just like the "simplex munditiis" of Horace, which describes the natural grace of female elegance, or the ἀντιστοιχία of Æschylus, which describes the bright sparkling of the ocean in the sun. I cannot help thinking that a change of national language involves also a change of national character. Numerous examples of great power in Scottish phraseology, both in the picturesque, the feeling, the wise, and the humorous, might be taken from the works of Robert Burns or Allan Ramsay, and which lose their charm altogether when unsifted. The speaker certainly seems to take a strength and character from his words. We must now look for specimens of this racy and expressive tongue in the more retired parts of the country. It is no longer to be found in high places. It has disappeared from the social circles of our cities."

This specimen will doubtless induce the reader to peruse the entire work.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF VICHY. By the author of "The Spas of Germany," &c. John Churchill.

This is a very handsome-looking volume, which professes to give, according to its title-page, that we have abridged above, "a sketch of the chemical and physical character" of the mineral springs of Vichy, "and of their efficacy in the treatment of various diseases, written after a rapid excursion from Kissingen, in the summer of 1858, as a guide to English invalids suffering from gout, indigestion, acidity of the stomach, and gravel." So late as the year 1853 the French Government placed the mineral establishment in respectable hands, and it has accordingly been since much frequented. No English publication, however, existed on the subject until the present, which therefore supplies a want. The author has great practical knowledge of hydromineral treatment, and had already produced a work which led to its application in chronic diseases.

Dr. Granville leads us first by the proper route—which, it seems, it is easy to miss—from Kissingen

to Vichy. He was sure of a friendly reception, owing to his character as a successful author. Dr. Barthez gave him every information and facility of investigation. He then appears to have examined seven of the sources of the waters—thus named: *Grande Grille, Puits Chornel, Puits Carré, Source de l'Hôpital, Sources Lucas and Acacia, Celestins, and Puits Lardé.*

"I did not" says the doctor, "see any reason for a single grimace in drinking of the *Grande Grille*, or, indeed, of any of the rest of the warm sources. There is in all of them a first impression produced like that from the faint animal habitus of a person in health with an empty stomach. The taste of the water is pleasant rather than not. Smooth to the mouth, the water slips like soap down the throat. No one can mistake the strongly marked alkaline gout of the water after its complete injection into the stomach, for it leaves behind on the tongue the impression of your having chewed a certain quantity of carbonate of soda. *Au premier abord*, this is not perceivable, for the quantity of free carbonic acid gas, which escapes along with the water, masks, by its agreeable acidity and effervescence, the alkaline taste."

"I entertain a conviction that were Artesian wells to be sunk on any two points eastward, between these two places, we should find mineral water like all the rest of the mineralised water of Vichy; with two degrees of temperature intermediate, between that of the *Hôpital* and the *Celestins*. The observation of M. Dufrenoy, in his official report on Vichy, to the Minister of Commerce, quoted in the preceding section, authorises me in forming this conjecture, from all of which I conclude that the permanent chemical nature of the Vichy sources and the variation in their temperature demonstrate their singleness of origin—in other words, that there are not many, but there is only one mineral water in Vichy."

Dr. Granville extended his researches to the neighbouring springs; such as the *Source des Dames, Sources de Vaise, and Haute-rixe*; and has added tables of analyses by several scientific men and intro-chemists—for few mineral springs, he tells us, have attracted more attention, in point of chemical investigation of their specific ingredients, than those of Vichy. He has also appended the hospital statistical tables, "affording proofs positive of the efficacy of Vichy waters in certain diseases." Generally, it may be stated that every particular relative to the establishment and its surroundings and consequents may be found in the doctor's well-printed and thick-papered volume.

NEW NOVELS.

RAISED TO THE PEERAGE. A novel. By Mrs. Octavia Friere Owen, author of "The Heroines of History," &c. 3 vols.—Hurst and Blackett.

THE TWO HOMES. By William Mathews, author of "The Heir of Vallis." 3 vols.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

HAD "Raised to the Peerage" been written fifty years ago it would have been very popular. Mrs. Owen does not say the exact time that her story commences, but the tone seems to us as though she were speaking of the present day, while her characters are of that class from which novelists of the beginning of this century selected their *dramatis personæ*. That Mrs. Owen has made the most of her materials we are willing to admit, but why she has selected such rogues and villains to point her moral and adorn her tale it is hard to say. We may be thankful, however, that in real life there is not such strife and wickedness to get to the peerage as depicted in her pages. The portrait of Mrs. Sheffield, is ably drawn, but it loses its force when the reader reflects that it is not true to life. Many of the minor characters are of the class that appear ogres to children, and are to grown-up persons laughable, and exactly fit for a Surrey melodrama. They do the most atrocious things, and think just as little of murdering a person as of eating their dinner. Surely we have had enough of this class of rogues, without wishing to revive them again. Though we cannot speak very highly of the characters, we can speak in praise of the story. Mrs. Sheffield, of Wentworth Hall, is married to a man who has, by dint of his own worth, risen from the humblest position to have a seat in the House of Commons. He is a conscientious and honourable man, while his wife is ambitious, unscrupulous, proud, and unprincipled. She is represented as being also fascinating, which helps her considerably in her design to have her husband raised to the peerage. We will not follow her in all her

* He played on the violin with great skill, was frequently invited to attend concerts at the Earl of Wilton's (then Sir Thomas Egerton), and such was the correctness of his time, that however many errors he could not be led away with them.—*Manuscript memorandum by a relative.*

† Letter of Samuel Crompton.

‡ Crompton was so exceedingly shy and sensitive that he has been known to return from Manchester without even attempting to transact business, because he observed himself to be pointed out to strangers as a remarkable man.

§ His speculative schemes were vast and daring, and from the extravagance of some of these he had lived to put them in practice, he might have oversteered the whole fabric of his prosperity.—*Baines' "Cotton Manufacture."*

machinations to this desired end. How she falls, little by little, into the ways of the wicked, till she is amenable to the law, is so forcibly and vigorously told as to convince the reader that, had Mrs. Owen employed her pen in a better cause, she would have produced a novel of the highest order. Those that care only to read a novel for the excitement it will produce will be pleased with "Raised to the Peerage." The interest never flags, and the story is worked out with great skill. It is a great pity that it contains so little of the colouring of real life.

"The Two Homes" is, when the author does not attempt fine writing, a very clever novel. But the reader will not understand why Edward Graham's (the hero's) "heart was in his mother's hands;" nor why he has a "quivering brow;" or, when he hears that some one has poisoned a dog, the "veins of his forehead should stand out like whipcord." It is a pity Mr. Mathews has marred a good novel by such sentences as these. In other respects, "The Two Homes" is not by any means an ordinary fiction. The reader may smile at some of the exaggerated language, but he will be more than pleased with the vigorous descriptions and masterly portraits of real life.

Edward Graham is the only son of Mr. Graham, of the rich firm of Weston and Graham. The story opens soon after the death of his mother who has died of consumption. Edward inherits the disease from her, which makes him, poet and sentimentalist as he is, very irritable. His father is a hard practical man, and wishes his son to become the same; but Edward "detests the sight of a shop window on account of its connexion with business." Yet he gives way, through the kindness of his aunt Weston, whom our author describes as being "too good to have much poetry in her." Be this as it may, Miss Weston, with the aid of Minnie, induces Edward to give up his scruples, and he devotes himself to business, and succeeds very well for some time. His health begins, however, to fail him, and his father's marriage with a woman of fashion making his home detestable to him, he goes to Madeira, where he regains fresh life from the beautiful climate. Madeira furnishes Mr. Mathews with a fertile theme for his descriptive powers. "Flor d'Oceana" is a charming piece of poetical writing. Through his wife and her aristocratic friends, old Mr. Graham becomes embarrassed in his affairs, and Edward has to return—now quite recovered—to manage his affairs, where we will leave him, for we must not let our readers know whom he loves and marries. The life of Mr. Graham, sen., after his second marriage, is very ably conceived. Miss Weston and her protégé, the Minnie before mentioned, and heroine of the tale, are finished portraits of two very different individuals, though both are thoroughly good.

We have read the work throughout, and have been well pleased. The dialogue is of a good order, and, what is still better, the characters all speak and act consistently with their natures.

NEW EDITIONS.

MEMOIRS AND RESOLUTIONS OF ADAM GRÆME OF MOSSGRAY. By the author of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland," "Lilliesleaf," "The Days of my Life," &c. A new edition.—Hurst and Blackett.

"ADAM GRÆME" is the new volume of Messrs Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library of Popular Works. It would be difficult to name a more suitable work than "Adam Græme" for this series. It is a beautiful story, and perhaps the best fiction by the authoress of "Mrs. Margaret Maitland." Those who have not already read it, should do so at once.

POPULAR HOUSE ACADEMY. By the author of "Mary Powell." Second Edition. Arthur Hall and Co.

"POPULAR HOUSE ACADEMY" is a much better novel than most of the numerous writings of the authoress of "Mary Powell." But it would be rather unfair to compare it with her other novels, as they have mostly been written on subjects of the last century, whereas "Popular House" is a girl's school situated in a fashionable town of modern time, and is written for the purpose of showing the manners and customs of school-girl life. In selecting this subject the authoress has not forgotten that she is writing a novel.

DOMESTIC STORIES. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. &c. New edition.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

"DOMESTIC STORIES" is the new volume of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s cheap series. They are reprinted from the three-volume book called "Avillion and other Tales," published some few years back. The others, called "Romantic Tales," were published in the same form as these, and noticed by us about three months back. Although the tales are very slight in this volume, it should be placed on the table of every home.

SMUGGLERS AND FORESTERS. A novel. By Mary Rosa Stuart Kettle, author of "Level Pastures," "Fabian's Tower," &c.—Thos. Hodgson.

"SMUGGLERS AND FORESTERS" is the new volume of Mr. Hodgson's series of new novels. It is an amusing novel, but hardly equal to "Fabian's Tower."

TALES FROM "BLACKWOOD." Vol. VI.—William Blackwood and Sons.

The tales in this new volume are: "My Friend the Dutchman," "My College Friends," "The Emerald Studs," "Christine: a Dutch Story," and "The Man in the Bell." They are equal to any before reprinted, and are well worth reading.

SERIALS.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY continues the subject of "Artist and Craftsman," "University Essays," "A Woman's Sacrifice," and "The Season Ticket." It also introduces us to a new poetess, C. F. Alexander, whose "Legend of the Golden Prayers and other Poems," have excited unbounded admiration in her circle.

TAIT'S recognises, this month, the influence of the literature of fiction, which, both in quantity and quality, it represents as equally powerful; reviews the recent publications with favour; and also ventures a long article on Dr. Smethurst's case. Its contents are more useful than amusing.

ELECTIC has a good article on Tennyson's "Idylls." Mary Howitt contributes a paper, called "Sun Pictures," which are both pathetic and picturesque; and Mr. Thornbury another, entitled "The Golden Gallery," which is on the top of St. Paul's, in the apex of Wren's dome, whence the spectator may contemplate "the noble view of London." An article on the "Gospel among the Karens" merits attention. The leading article treats of Dr. Vaughan's "Revolutions in English History," which it commends to the echo.

POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE have progressed to Part VI., which contains "The Fudge Family in Paris," "The Fudges in England," "Fables for the Holy Alliance," and "Rhymes on the Road." No. 4 of the same poet's "National Airs" also is published, and attests Mr. Glover's care in the editorship.

KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS has reached No. 7, which contains the usual variety of entertaining and instructive matter.

LADIES' TREASURY, No. 31, rejoices in a varied table of contents and numerous illustrations.

CASSELL'S FAMILY BIBLE, Part IV., Popular Natural History, Part VI., and Illustrated Family Paper, Part XXX., maintain their respective reputations.

GALLERY OF NATURE, Part II., both in its pictorial and descriptive departments, is highly creditable to the Rev. T. Milner, M.A., F.R.G.S.

STUDIES FROM THE GREAT MASTERS, by William Dicks, Part VII.—These are engraved and printed in colours, accompanied with prose illustrations. "The Misers," by Quintin Matsys, and "The Three Maries of Caracci" furnish the subjects for the month. Both pictures are admirably executed. They have been copied from the famous originals in possession of Her Majesty, and of the Earl of Carlisle. The literary notices appended are appropriate and intelligent.

PARENTS' CABINET OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION, No. 10, presents ten articles of merit, blending instruction with fiction and lively essays, of which the scientific are not the least interesting.

Handbook of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. By Mrs. William Fison. Longmans.

This book is dedicated to Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, and contains an account of the rise and progress of the British Association. It treats also, learnedly and well, of the present state of scientific education in England, of the changes in universities, and the beneficial influence of Prince Albert. There can be no doubt, with the thinking minds of this generation, that science is of essential importance as an element in national progress. The conse-

quences of ignorance, both to governments and individuals, have been little less than astounding, and on reflection only appear still more appalling in their results. The connexion between the development of the industrial arts and pure science is most intimate. English education, however, has been deficient in its general elements. Matters have somewhat mended since the establishment of the British Association; but much remains to be accomplished. Hitherto both the continent of Europe and the United States have been far in advance of England.

"If (says our authoress) we trace the effect of these evils upon the lower classes, we shall find them operating to a most injurious extent. So low an estimate was put on the value of an educated population, that the culminating point of most systems of agriculture was to improve different species of cattle, rather than to give attention to the labourer; and the danger of educating the lower orders was openly deprecated by their superiors in rank and position, on the ground that obedience was the legitimate offspring of ignorance."

"The British Government neglected the education of the people, and ignorant alike of the laws of God and man, the tiller of the soil, and the wretched denizen of the crowded city passed through life unaware that he was deprived of his most noble heritage, viz., the knowledge of his moral dignity as man, and his claim to the development of his intellectual and moral faculties. Slowly, and as yet but imperfectly, has a change been effected. Government has become aware of the mutual relation between an intelligent population and national prosperity, and a system of enlightened education is gradually spreading its beneficent influence. But it is a singular fact, that imperfectly developed as is the education of the poor, it has already made such progress, that it is, in many respects, in advance of that provided for the middle classes. 'We should certainly,' it has been well said, 'have in a very few years, a complete overturn of social order—now servant is master and master is man'—if, when the son of any poor labourer in a common parish school may attain such knowledge as the pupil teachers of any well-regulated village school now possess, the squire's son were to be allowed, unmolested, to enter on the quiet possession of his acres, and stand for the representation of his county in Parliament with that scanty modicum of misunderstood Latin grammar, and Horace committed most imperfectly to memory without being construed, which, we say, is sometimes still dignified with the name of education. We are confident that there are many sets of freshmen at present in our universities, who know less of arithmetic, history, geography, and, above all, of the Bible, than the first class of the parish school, frequented by their fathers' gamekeepers. Moreover, the middle schools, frequented by the children of small tradesmen and farmers, are notoriously much less efficient than our lower schools. It would not be sound policy, while we greatly improve the education of the children of the poor, to allow that of the higher classes to remain stationary."

"The consequence of this primary defect in English education is to be traced through every rank and station of English society, and accounts for the past indifference of the State, dependent though it may be, for 'the full development of its agriculture, its mining interests, its manufactures, and its commerce, upon the widest extension and the fullest cultivation of science.'"

"We find that the executive and legislative bodies of our land had, thirty years ago, such inadequate and indistinct ideas of the ends proposed, and benefits to be conferred by science, that they did not scruple openly to express their dislike and contempt of its cultivators as dreamers and mere theorists. 'The head of a great military department once said that he hated scientific officers! Any one of his officers could have told him that more money had been wasted and lives lost in that department, from sheer ignorance of science, than any one could think of without shame and sorrow. The question which I know to have been asked by another in high places, though milder in expression was not less scornful—'Of what use is science?' It is not long since another general officer gave it as his opinion, that 'theoretical knowledge was not necessary in the army. An officer might be a good officer without any education at all, though the advantages of education would undoubtedly be of great moment to any one.'"

"In the life of Sir H. Davy, written by Dr. Paris, the author remarks that a Government 'that had bestowed a splendid pension (£1,200) for the destruction of human life, refused to listen to any proposition for the reward of one who had invented a machine for its preservation. This reversal of the objects of importance can never be redressed until the aristocracy shall be possessed of a competent

•Dr. Robinson.

share of scientific knowledge, and instructed to appreciate its value.

"We have heard that one of our legislators not very long since, when speaking of his own ignorance with regard to science, lamented that he had been born in a pre-scientific era, referring, we presume, to the absence of scientific instruction in our schools and universities till up to a very recent period."

Every word of this is true, only too true. The perceptions of public men, however, have at length awakened to the high significance of scientific knowledge to the country in a material point of view. Scientific men, also, have united, though not without great opposition, for the purpose of conferring the blessing and power of their knowledge on mankind; and we may readily accept the work before us, as reporting progress, and cherish the expectation that as the ages advance ignorance will disappear and the future be more under the control and governance of the highest wisdom, enlightened in earthly affairs by knowledge universally extended and partaken both by governors and peoples. Philosophy and Science must go hand in hand, if the race is to be regarded.

Scott's Patent Generator, the great Economiser of Fuel, Labour, and Space, with Exemption from Explosion; or, New versus Old Steam. London: King and Co.

This pamphlet, which contains numerous plates of steam boilers, &c., to illustrate the working of Mr. Scott's new steam generator, should receive the best attention of all engineers. With this generator it is proposed to produce very high pressure steam, without any boiler at all. It appears to be a reversing of the construction of the locomotive boiler, which consists of a great number of tubes running parallel with the boiler, the water surrounding the tubes, and the flame and heated air passing through the tubes—the whole enclosed in a heavy sheet-iron casing, and weighing several tons: whereas the patent generator consists of a cone of tubes (to be multiplied to any extent required). This cone of tubes is fitted in the furnace, the flame and heated air passing all over the tubes, the steam being inside. The steam is first produced in what is called the mixing box, being a mixture of water and air, which are forced through heated vertical partitions of wire gauze. After leaving this mixing box the steam passes through the cone of tubes, and becomes superheated steam. The advantages accruing from this form of generator, and mode of generating elastic fluids, may be enumerated thus:—A saving of life and property, a saving of fuel, a saving of space (for no cumbersome boilers are required), and a saving of labour. Could this new form of generator be applied to locomotive and road engines we should soon have better dividends and lower fares on our railways, for the saving of fuel would be full 50 per cent.

Guide Books—to the Coast of Kent—to the Coasts of Devon and Cornwall—to the Coasts of Hunts and Dorset—and to the Coast of Sussex. Edward Stanford.

These Guide-books are all prepared by Mackenzie Walcott, M.A., of Exeter College, and form a series of manifest utility, extending from the Reculvers to the Land's End. Here, then, we have an illustration to the south coast of England, in pocket-volumes, intended to point out the objects of real interest, and to adopt the author's words, "recalling those events and men which have given life, and the moles of thought which have imparted a romance to places." The author has also indulged in the patriotic wish to persuade his readers that their own country has attractions superior to those of the continent. Coloured local maps are attached to these pleasant little green-covered books, which are really compiled with care, and calculated to serve as the key to the traveller's inquiry and investigations.

Eighty Sermons on various Subjects, Evangelical, Devotional, and Practical. By Joseph Lathrop, D.D., Pastor of the First Church in West Springfield, U.S.—London: Thomas Jepp. 1859.

These eighty sermons will be found of great service to our country clergy. They are reprinted from the seven-volume edition of Dr. Lathrop's sermons, published in America some years ago, and now (according to Mr. Jepp's) very scarce. We have not read them, but of so much bulk there must be something "smart," as the Yankees say.

The Rivals, a tale of the Anglo-Saxon Church.

This is another of the series of tales published by John Henry and James Parker, and is of fair average merit. The object of these tales, the publishers state, is "to give a faithful representation of the condition of the Church in past ages."

COMMERCIAL.

THE WOOL TRADE.

WE pointed out last week the amount and value of our imports of foreign corn, and the cruel absurdity of the legislation which for a long period prohibited or impeded such a gainful and necessary traffic. We now proceed to give a similar short account of our trade in wool. This is one of the three articles of the import of which a somewhat minute account is given in the annual Statistical Abstract; cotton and corn being the others, on account, we presume, of their superior importance. As we stated last week, cotton, in point of value, is the greatest of our imports. The value of the quantity imported in 1858 was £30,106,968; that of corn and flour was £20,182,641; and that of wool, £8,972,218. In value, wool is also surpassed by the sugar imported, which, in 1858, including molasses and sugar candy, amounted to £13,467,867. We select wool for our remarks because it has been more subject to legislation than cotton, and is a better illustration of the foolishness of meddling with trade. Latterly we have all become convinced that Dr. Franklin deserved more honour than he received for the remark that the legislator was one of the greatest fools on earth when he began to meddle with trade; the only doubt remaining now is whether he be not equally foolish when he meddles with other matters.

Down to 1802 the importation of wool was quite free, but the exportation—from a notion that English wool should be kept for our own manufacturers—was entirely and strictly prohibited till 1824. The exigencies of the revolutionary war, when it grew into a custom to examine every article in use only to ascertain if it could bear a tax, led to the imposition of a duty on wool. At first the tax was 5s. 3d. per cwt.; in 1813 it was raised to 6s. 8d. per cwt.; and in 1819 to 5s. The tax yielded handsomely when first imposed, and our manufacturers then having a monopoly of the colonial market, and of almost every other market, did not much complain of it or oppose it. After the peace, however, when the monopoly had ceased, and they had to compete in the foreign market both for the raw material and to sell their cloth, the additional duty was a grievous injury to them, and they became clamorous for repeal. They interested in their favour only a few intelligent public writers, but everybody and every thing were then so taxed that they derived no great help from the nation at large; each class being naturally anxious to procure the removal of its own special burdens. They were told, too, by the prime minister that he had no objection to give up the tax, "provided they would agree to the free exportation of wool;" but they would not till they were pinched very severely by foreign competition. In 1824, a bill passed removing this manufacturers' tax from industry, and reducing the import duty to 3d. per lb. This change was as vehemently opposed by the protectionists of that day as the repeal of the corn laws was opposed in 1846, and it was made in spite of their patriotic exertions. Terrible were the denunciations of ruin to our manufacturers by allowing foreigners to have any of our long wool, and to our flock-masters by permitting foreign wool to come in at a low duty. The latter, led on in the south by the Duke of Richmond, threatened a revolt or a departure, which, as they could not carry the South Downs with them, was not allowed to frustrate, though it sufficed to retard liberal legislation. In July, 1825, the import duty was reduced to 1d. or 1½d. per pound, as the wool was worth less or more than 1s. per pound. Finally, when Sir Robert Peel amended the tariff the import duty on wool was entirely abolished; since then wool has been free of duty, though it still has, in deference to old usage, to be recorded and examined at the Custom House. Now we wish to call attention to the present extent of the trade, which manufacturers, landowners, and statesmen agreed to impede or prohibit before 1824.

First, as to the wool grown at home, there are no records kept of this or of the number of sheep, but we have very good reason to believe, from the continuous and increasingly abundant supply of mutton for an increasing population, amongst

whom the consumption of meat is extending, that the number of sheep in the empire has continually increased. About 1830 they were estimated at 32,000,000. Since then the number is supposed to have doubled, and if the wool crop at that period estimated at 4 lbs. per fleece was 128,000,000 lbs., we may well conclude from the great extension of the woollen manufactures, and from the improvement in the cultivation of wool since, that the produce now is not less than 260,000,000 lbs. per annum. It is, however, quite certain that since the duty was reduced, and afterwards abolished, that the increase of woollen manufactures, including worsted and mixed fabrics, has been much increased, and the growth of wool has been also greatly increased. The value of the woollens and worsteds exported was—

In 1829.....	£4,482,867
In 1856-8 average.....	12,962,704

Or in thirty years the exports have increased three-fold. Though imported wool is largely used in our manufactures the chief part of the wool employed continues to be of native growth. Prior to 1824 not one pound of home-grown wool could be exported except smuggled; but in 1857, the latest year of which we have the detailed statement of our trade, the export of English wool was 15,144,322 lbs., of the value of £1,009,499. Supposing our growth to be now 260,000,000 lbs., we export nearly the sixteenth part, and the agricultural interest is benefited by the competition of foreigners with our own manufacturers to obtain some of their wool.

Now we come to the quantity of foreign and colonial wool imported into this country.

Total Wool Imported:—		lbs.
In 1820 with a 6d. duty.....	9,799,000	
In 1830 "duty 1d. and 1½d.	32,315,000	
In 1840 "free.....	49,436,284	
In 1850 "free.....	76,708,647	
In 1858 "free.....	126,738,723	

So that we now import almost half as much as we grow. To show that the last year is not exceptional, we will mention that the average quantity imported in the three years, 1856—1858, is 124,233,338 lbs. Thus, since this trade was set free, the import of wool has increased nearly fourteen-fold, and the whole of that import gives in proportion employment and remuneration to several classes of our people. It must not be inferred that our manufactures have increased in exactly the same proportion, for a very considerable quantity of this wool is re-exported; but a good deal of the import to re-export is due to the article being perfectly free of duty. Of the imports the quantity exported, taking as the specimen the average of the last three years, was 29,847,194 lbs., which left for our use 94,386,144 lbs.

To give a complete history of this great branch of the national business is by no means our intention: we wish only to point out its progress since it escaped the control of duties and prohibitions, and for this purpose these facts may suffice. Combining imports with exports—both of the raw material and the manufacture—it seems not too much to say that since the trade was set tolerably free in 1824 it has increased fully fourfold. In the interval population may have increased 60 per cent.—certainly it has not doubled. We may consider, therefore, all the difference between the actual increase of the population and the actual increase of the manufacture and trade of wool as the consequence of the abolition of the restrictions and of the duties on this part of the national industry. The inherent principle of population which has been thought so powerful as to override all other circumstances, and be, by the increase of people a perpetual source of social degradation, is certainly powerful enough—though this extreme representation is now known to be untrue—to have at least increased the manufacture as fast as the population. It has, however, increased much faster, and we may conclude that the slow progress prior to the repeal of the laws was due to the old restrictions. The legislation as to wool, like the legislation as to corn, greatly impeded the national growth and the national prosperity. Unhappily, the legislature is ever ready to repeat such errors and the people ever ready to encourage it in doing this kind of mischief; and, therefore, we shall, whenever we have an opportunity, call attention to examples, like these of wool and corn, of its wrong doing.

We must, however, remark that of late the supply of wool imported from the different countries of Europe has fallen off, and the supply from

other places increased. With the exception of Spain, the falling off is in no case the consequence of a decline in the number of sheep. This we believe to be generally increasing. It is the consequence of the people of every country in Europe requiring more and better clothing. At present, in consequence, the growth of wool is cultivated with great assiduity in the East Indies, South Africa, South America, and Australia; and, in some of those places, the carcasses of the animals, which in densely-peopled Europe are coveted as food, are very little regarded. In many cases they are boiled down for their tallow. The wool alone is cared for. Since the gold discoveries gave a great impulse to enterprise, the demand for clothing has increased so rapidly that the materials, wool and cotton, have been short of the demand, and great exertions are making to increase them. The Southern States of the great American Union have accordingly begun to talk of, and, perhaps, to carry into effect, a revival of the slave trade, in order to produce more cotton. In like manner, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, and in Australia more attention than ever is paid to wool growing. There is a perfect mania for sheep farming, we are told in the *Times*, springing up in South America, and large as has hitherto been the growth of the wool trade, and the woollen manufacture, it will be much greater hereafter. The multitude of Europe is very imperfectly clothed, and must have more clothing. For this end freedom is necessary, and must be had; and thus the gold discoveries will operate to improve, first the physical and then the moral condition of mankind.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

The money market is in a good condition. There are a good many bills, and there is a good deal of money. The terms are unaltered. The exchanges are all very firm. Gold is fast arriving, and the harvest is good; no gold will be required to purchase additional supplies of corn; very soon the gold that has left London to supply the agricultural districts for harvest work will return; and there are at present, consequently, more signs of continued ease in the money market than otherwise. Political uncertainties check speculative enterprise. The Bank has announced that it will make advances during the shutting of the stocks for dividends on Government securities on approved bills at 2½ per cent. till the payment of the dividends. Then money will from this cause be plentiful; and there seems no ground whatever for the expectation which has been entertained that the Bank will speedily raise its minimum rate of discount. A rise may take place, but at present it is not expected. The intelligence from Paris of a further increase of the bullion in the Bank of France to the amount of £750,000 since the last monthly return, strengthens this view. Unless some extraordinary circumstances occur the money market will continue easy.

The Stock Exchange has been dull in the week, and the funds have generally tended downwards. To-day there has been more activity and more business done, but it was not altogether of a pleasant character. An ambiguous article in the *Moniteur*, which most people interpreted to mean that there will be a fresh war in Italy, in which the French will take no part; and the telegram from Paris, bringing a decline in the French Bourse, had a depressing effect on our market. Consols opened at 95½ to ¼ for the account, and 95½ to ¼ for money; and then the market became very flat. Sellers were numerous, and railways were even more affected than Consols. But before the market closed there was a general rally, and things all round were something better than at the opening. Consols for money were at 93½, and the market closed firm. There seems to have been no sufficient reason for the alarm, or it would not so soon have been dissipated.

The scrip of the Indian Loan is now up to 100½, having risen fully 3 per cent. since the loan was taken. The public obviously treat it as a Parliamentary loan security, and the country might as well have had the benefit of this view in an enhanced rate as the takers.

Several sums of gold have been taken to the Bank in the week, but they will not all be shown in the accounts which follow, for these reach only to Wednesday.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£30,445,180
Government Debt £11,015,100	
Other Securities... 3,450,900	
Gold Coin & Bullion 15,970,180	
Silver Bullion	
£30,445,180	£30,445,180
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,533,000
Reserve.....	3,713,802
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	7,789,691
Other Deposits.....	13,067,409
Seven Day and other Bills.....	906,977
£40,030,870	£40,030,870
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.	
Dated September 8, 1859.	

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	95½	95½
Ditto Reduced	96½	96½
Ditto New	96	95½
Bank Stock	225	..
India
Exchequer Bill
Canada Government 6 per cent.	112½	113
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent.	111	110½
New South Wales Government 6 per cent.	98½	99½
South Australia Government 6 per cent.	110	109
Victoria Government 6 per cent.	109	..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	77½
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	103½	104
French Bonds, 3 per cent.	68½	69½
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	20½	20½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	91½
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	45½	46½
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	83½	84
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter.....	97*	96*
Caledonian.....	86	86½
Eastern Counties.....	57*	57½*
East Lancashire.....	95	..
Great Northern.....	102*	102½*
Western.....	60½	60½
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	99	98½
London and Blackwall.....	65	66
London, Brighton, and South Coast.....	109½	112
London and North-Western.....	94½	94½
London and South-Western.....	92½	92½
Midland.....	104½	104½
North British.....	61½	60½
North Staffordshire.....	34½	34½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.....	32½	32½
South-Eastern.....	77	77½
South Wales.....	63	63
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.....	17	17
Calcutta and South Eastern.....	10	10
Eastern Bengal.....	10	10
East Indian.....	109½	101
Great India Peninsula.....	99½	98½
Madras.....	90	90
Scinde.....	20	20
Buffalo and Lake Huron.....	5	5
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	35	35
Great Western of Canada.....	14½	15
Antwerp and Rotterdam.....	4½	4½
Dutch Rhineish.....	5½	5½
Eastern of France.....	23	23
Great Luxembourg.....	6*	6*
Lombardo-Venetian.....	22½	22½
Northern of France.....	37	37½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean.....	35	35
Paris and Orleans.....	55	55
Southern of France.....	20½	20½
Western and North-Western of France.....	23	23

* ex. div.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

TRADE continues on the whole very steady. It is rather improving than otherwise. There is no revival of speculation, but the consumption of all kinds of commodities continues to be large and on the increase. The corn markets are very quiet—a sign of the harvest being estimated as fully sufficient to supply all our wants. The barley crop, however, is not turning out well, and as this is limited, real good malting barley not being produced in any great quantity out of England, barley is relatively dear. Weight for weight it is fully 20 per cent. lower than wheat. For good barley there is inquiry. The market at Mark-lane was otherwise steady to-day, with no decline of price. In Mincing-lane, too, the markets were all quiet and steady, leaving the reporter little more to say than prices are as they were. From all the provincial markets the reports continue favorable; a good business is doing at steady and certainly not declining prices.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The traffic returns of the railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending the 27th August, amounted to £542,410, and for the corresponding week of 1858 to £503,770, showing an increase of £38,640. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted, for the week ending as above, to £233,627, and for the corresponding period of last year to £216,907, showing an increase of £16,640. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to £308,783, and for the corresponding period of 1858 to £286,783, showing an increase of £22,000 on the receipts of these lines; to which must be added the increase on the metropolitan lines, making the total increase, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, £38,640.

With reference to the proposed lease of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway to the London and North Western Railway Company, the secretary of the former company states that the powers contained in the company's Acts are amply sufficient without any further application to Parliament.

Two more projects are on foot for public works at the Cape of Good Hope. One is the Wynberg Railway, with a proposed capital of £100,000, a guarantee on which from the colonial parliament is hoped for. The second is the Simon's Bay Dock and Patent Slip Company, the capital of which is fixed at £60,000. In each case the deposit is limited to the per share.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA is called for the 5th of October, in London. The works on the Victoria-bridge are being rapidly pushed forward, and the structure will soon be completed. The American journals also report that the PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have confirmed the action of their committee in purchasing the Collins line of steamers, and the vessels will commence running in the Californian trade next month.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the SCINDE RAILWAY, INDIA STRAITS FLOTTILLA, AND PUNJAB RAILWAY, will be held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, on Tuesday next, at one o'clock. The election of an auditor will take place, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. The transfer books of the company will be closed to the 13th September.

Lord Palmerston has appointed Tuesday, the 10th inst., to cut the first sod of the Andover and Salisbury Railway at Romsey. The line which is to commence at and pass through Broadlands, his lordship's park in Hampshire, is to be made by the conversion of the Andover canal into a railway. It will be on the broad gauge, and the contract for its construction is taken by Mr. Hattersley, at £4,000 a mile, rendering it one of the cheapest lines in England.

NEW RUSSIAN LINE.—A railway intended to unite Kiev to Odessa, is in contemplation. The company which has already received the preliminary authorisation from the Government, is engaged in making the surveys, in order to ascertain the best direction to be followed.

THE RAIL IN SPAIN.—M. Tejada, Vice-president of the Board of Directors of the Seville to Cadiz Railway Company, and a number of the superior officials of the company, lately made a trial trip along the whole line. A great number of persons had assembled at all the stations, and hailed the engine with hearty cheers.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRIA.—The Government is urging the Southern of Austria Railway Company to use the greatest activity in the construction of the line from Nabresina to Catarsa. This break, which separates the Trieste line from that of Italy, interrupted the direct transport of troops from Vienna to Verona, and materially retarded the arrival of reinforcements on the field of battle. It is said that the fourteen regiments of gendarmes, which cost no less than 11,000,000 of florins a year, will be reduced to 6,000,000, and their military organisation will be modified, and they will be brought forth placed under the civil administration.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—The station of the new Vincennes Railway has been terminated within the last few days, and forms on the Place de la Bastille a most imposing mass of buildings. The greatest activity prevails in the works of the railway itself in order to allow the opening ceremony, which is to take place under the auspices of the Emperor, to occur before the end of the autumn. The cost of the line is thirty-five millions, and is evidently to be devoted to the transporting of military stores and artillery from Vincennes to Paris, rather than to the conveyance of passengers. While on this subject, it may interest the British Alpine traveller to know that the Eastern Railway Company (of France) has made arrangements by which excursion tickets are

issued, running for a month, and enabling the bearer to travel on all Swiss railways. The price seems marvellously low. For 121s. and 91s., according to class, you go from Paris to Bâle, either by Strasburg or Mulhouse; from Bâle to Berne, Thun, Neuchâtel, Interlaken, Lucerne, &c., and back to Paris. A month now enables a tourist to see as much as could formerly be seen in thrice the time.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The officers and clerks of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY celebrated the eighth anniversary, last Wednesday, by a dinner at Simpson's in the Strand; Charles Lewis Gruneisen, Esq., the secretary, being in the chair. The secretary stated that from the formation of the society on the 7th September, 1852, and the 7th September, 1859, 15,042 shares, representing £752,100 had been issued—the cash receipts were £403,672 12s. 9d.; the withdrawals only £91,199 10s. 11d.; the sale of land amounted to £228,046 2s. 6d.; the rights of choice were 7,553, of which 5,449 had been exhausted, leaving 2,404 on the register—the last seniority share was 10,042; the last share No. 15,042, and 36 estates had been purchased in 13 counties.

At the late general meeting of the BANQUE GENERALE SUISSE, held at Geneva on the 22nd ult., the English directors resigned their seats as directors of the bank. The number of directors was reduced from twenty to fifteen. A dividend was declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and it was resolved, on the motion of a German shareholder, that the shares should be entitled in future to a fixed dividend of 4 per cent. The English agency is to be reconstituted, and in the interval is under the direction of M. Freilgrath, the former manager of that agency.

A general meeting of shareholders in the SUZZ CANAL COMPANY is convened for the 15th November, at Paris.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, is called for the 22nd inst., to declare an "ad interim dividend on account of the half-year ending on the 30th of June last."

The report adopted at the meeting of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY was satisfactory, and the dividend declared was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, reserving the balance for the usual charges and risks on current policies. The increase of business is very encouraging, the amount received and due for premiums of insurance in the six months ending the 30th of June being 15,177l., viz., 2,675l. for railway and 12,502l. for general accidents insurance. The income for the corresponding period of 1858 was 10,771l. thus establishing for the past half-year an increase of 41 per cent. The available balance to be dealt with was 9,557l. The satisfactory progress of the company is attributed to the absence of litigation, and to the promptitude with which *bona fide* claims are adjusted. Careful as the directors, it is said, are to protect the institution against unfounded claims, they view it as a most unwise policy to raise unnecessary difficulties, on purely technical grounds, and the rapid augmentation in the number of annual policies affords proof that the course pursued has secured confidence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 6.

BANKRUPTS.

Horatio Nelson Hornsey, 18, Little Tower-street, City, and Nine Elms, Vauxhall, Surrey, common carrier and contractor.
James William Gray, Shrewsbury villas, Talbot-road, Paddington, builder.
Edward Matthews, 30, Bishop-street, Coventry, Warwickshire, builder.
Samuel Johnson, Burslem, Staffordshire, draper.
William Gwillim, St. Michael's, Cwmdu, Brecon, and Aberavenny, Monmouthshire, miller, factor, and farmer.
Denis Eme Gauwin, Liverpool, ship broker.
William Nimmo, Pendleton, Manchester, cotton spinner and cotton manufacturer.

Friday, September 9.

BANKRUPTS.

George Gardner Spencer, Norman-road, Bow, builder.
William Laven and William Speck, Long-acre, hotel keepers.
Robert Dean, Liverpool, plumber.
Wilson Borrill, Old Malton, Yorkshire, miller.
Thomas Millington Wigley, Birmingham, builder.
Thomas Highway and Charles Highway, Walsall, ironmasters.
Joseph Taylor, Sunbury, Middlesex, builder.
John Barmham, Hereford, draper.
Francis Alexander, Chippenham, auctioneer.
Mason Dyson, Leeds, dealer in flour.
John Morrill, Macclesfield, apothecary.
Alexander Caughey and Samuel Lander, Bolton-le-Moors, joiners.
John Green, Birkenhead, newspaper proprietor.
Arthur Parton, Liverpool, ironmonger.
Richard Bell, Greek-street, Soho, bootmaker.
John Wills, Forton, Hants, builder.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

A Berlin letter states that the Prince-Regent will remain at Ostend till about the 15th, after which he will go to Coblenz and Baden-Baden, stopping at this latter place until the 2nd of October. On the 3rd of October he will be present at the inauguration of the new bridge over the Rhine at Cologne.

The Archbishop of Paris is said to be so highly incensed at the publicity given to the proceedings going forward in a certain convent, by the revelations made on the late trial of M. de Seville, wherein the Countess de Rougé played so conspicuous a part, that his grace has declared his intention of laying the convent under interdiction until measures be taken for the better observance of the rules of the Order of St. Augustine, to which the ladies belong.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell has arrived in Dublin and entered upon his duties as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

It appears from a letter addressed to a contemporary by the brother of Madame Mario (late Miss Jessie White), that in 1857, General Garibaldi authorised her to collect money in his name for the Italian cause. He also intrusted to her the education of his son. Madame Mario had very legitimate reasons for returning to the country to which by her marriage she now belongs, quite apart from Mazzinian or any other "movements."

The Prince of the Myrtilles, a Christian tribe of Albania, has arrived in Paris from Constantinople.

Nothing is talked of but the armour of Mdle. Vestivali in the part of *Romeo*. It is of aluminium, cost 16,000f., and only weighs four pounds. That worn by Madame Pasta, in the same part, was of fine steel, weighed thirty-seven pounds, was made at the royal works in Prussia, and cost nearly two thousand pounds English money.

King Leopold's son, the Comte de Flandres, has asked in marriage the daughter of the King of Sweden and Norway, Mademoiselle Charlotte Eugénie, born 24th of April, 1830, consequently older than the bridegroom. As Leopold's own marriage with a daughter of Louis Philippe was a mixed one—each retaining their respective creeds—this new Lutheran connexion is according to precedent.

Count Ancini, one of the the Modenese deputations charged with a mission to the Emperor of the French, having fallen ill at Turin, was unable to continue his journey.

The *Courrier de Bayonne* publishes a letter from Lord Howden, addressed to the editor of that journal, offering a portrait of Napoleon for a proposed museum at Bayonne.

The *Monitore* of Tuscany announces that among the testimonials of esteem offered to the Chevalier Boncompagni in the name of that country was a beautiful mosaic in precious stones.

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